PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

THE TWELVE PAGES.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,206.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of sailing Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
2-30 P.M. 1907.				
14th Sept.	EGYPT	7913		
21st „	PENINSULAR	8294	INDIA	7911
28th „	MARMORA	10509		
4th Oct.	ORIENTAL	8384	MONGOLIA	8636
12th „	ARABIA	7903		
19th „	ORIENTAL	8384	VICTORIA	6622
26th „	PERSIA	7951		
2nd Nov†	MACEDONIA	10512	BRITANNIA	8576
9th „	OCEANA	6610		
16th „	PENINSULAR	8294	MOOLTAN	9621
23rd „	EGYPT	7913		
30th „	PENINSULAR	8294	CHINA	7912
7th Dec.	MARMORA	10509		
14th „	PENINSULAR	8294	HIMALAYA	6898
21st „	ARABIA	7903		
28th „	ORIENTAL	8294	MOLDAVIA	9500
1908.				
4th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
11th „	ORIENTAL	8294	INDIA	7911
18th „	OCEANA	6610		
25th „	ORIENTAL	8 84	MONGOLIA	9505
1st Feb.	EGYPT	7913		
8th „	CALEDONIA	7558	VICTORIA	6622
15th „	ORIENTAL	8294		
22nd „	MACEDONIA	10512		
29th „	ARCADIA	6923		
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	78 8	BRITANNIA	8576
14th „	ARABIA	7903		
21st „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
28th „	PERSIA	7951		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509		
11th „	EGYPT	7913		
18th „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
25th „	MACEDONIA	10512		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	8294	HIMALAYA	6898
9th „	CALEDONIA	7558		
16th „	ORIENTAL	8294	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd „	ARABIA	7903		

† Proceeds to Plymouth, London, and passengers for Marseilles and Gibraltar change at Port Said to the S. S. "Britannia."

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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W. C. SYMES,
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Bombay, 1st September 1907.

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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Oct, 1907
CORANIEN	4,143	Magnen	31st „ „
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	28th Nov. „
DUMBEA	5,698	Boyer	26th Dec. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	20th Feb. „
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	19th Mar. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	11th Oct, 1907.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	8th Nov. „
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	9th Dec. „

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Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamer.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date. 1907.
SCINDIA	Shafto Airey	5106	16th Sept,
CALEDONIA	F. S. Blight	6300	6th Oct,
PERTHSHIRE	R. J. Garrick	3069	16th „
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	8091	5th Nov.
OLYMPIA	C.P. Osborne, R.N.R.	8194	16th „

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 326
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 654
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
Bombay to New York	Rs. 793
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 930
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1038

* Steamer marked *Paros Rs. 50 less on return tickets than above.

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For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LHASA	2,179	Mon. 16th Sept.	11 a. m.	P. P. & Co*
DWARKA	1,700	Thur. 19th Sept.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,179	Wed. 25th Sept.	7 a. m.	(direct). *

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA" 1,200 tons, on MONDAY, 16th Sept., calling at Veraval, Mangrole and Dwarka, Karachi Passing Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Basrah.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 19th Sept., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Basrah.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 27th Sept.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Africa, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
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13th September, 1907.

KING KING & Co.,

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AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4596	F. Badessich	1st Oct,
KOERNER	5091	A. Forsett	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	4232	M. Dabcevich	16th „
AFRICA	4596	P. Badersich	1st Dec
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th „

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* CHINA	5999	A. de Petris	30th Dec.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued vis Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

Return Tickets are issued for the voyage, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
ISTOCK	2891	M. Ticac	20th Sept.
F. FERDINAND	6046	G. Matcovich	26th Oct.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 59, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1907
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	R. Takeda	.....	15th Sept.
KAGO RIMA MARU	...	M. Kori	.....	25th Sept.
YEDOGAWA MARU	...	.....	2nd Oct.	10th Oct.
HIOJUN MARU	...	G. S. Laprail.	14th Oct.	27th Oct.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	23rd Oct	6th Nov.
MOYORO MARU	...	.....	5th Nov.	17th Nov.

For Freight apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO,
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Nawazi Buildings, Horsby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

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Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 117,50,000.
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100.00.000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

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LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE

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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

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BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON,	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON,

BRANCHES:

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Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

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Per Dozen	22	0

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This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of Thereapion, particulars of which will be found in another column. This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all those who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed wreck in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave not a tint or trace behind. Such is The New French Remedy Thereapion, which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little contention and noise have been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to consign into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Thereapion may be obtained in England, sliced from the proprietor, and of the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the Colonies, India, China, Japan, &c., not even excepting the remote districts as Central Africa, the Fiji Archipelago, St. Helena, &c.—*Diamond Fields Advertiser*, KIMBERLEY.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per "BANSA" Line Steamer "EHRENFELS" from BREMEN, HAMBURG, and ANTWERP, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Steamer, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at the Prince's Dock.

The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within Seven days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained as per clause in the Bills of Lading. No Surveys will be granted on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

Unless Consignees of CARGO IN BAGS prefer their Claims for Damage or Shortage within Three days after the discharge of their respective goods, no survey will be granted.

GLADE & Co.,
Agents, Hansa Line of Steamers.
Bombay, 13th September, 1907.

NOTICE.

THE Public are informed that on SUNDAY the 15th and FRIDAY, the 20th September, 1907, QUEEN'S ROAD from the Chowpaty Level Crossing to its junction with WALKESHWAR ROAD, will be RESERVED for Public purposes between the hours of 4 and 8 P.M., on account of the immersion of Ganpatis.

This order is made under Sub-section 4 of Section 23 of Bombay Act IV of 1902 with the sanction of Government.

H. G. GELL,
Commissioner of Police.
BOMBAY, 10TH SEPTEMBER, 1907.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES of CARGO brought by the s.s. "CITY of MANCHESTER," which arrived here on 19th March, 1906.

RE GENERAL AVERAGE.

The Adjusters authorise us to close this matter as follows :—

The claims for damage to Cargo by water in this case have proved to be trifling in amount and the General Average expenses and sacrifices,as far as known, amount to £161. To avoid the expense of having a General Average Statement made up the owners have decided to refund in full the deposits collected retaining the interest accrued as a partial set off against Cargo's proportion.

The amounts of deposits will be refunded by us in exchange for duly endorsed original deposit receipts and Holders of Deposit Receipts are hereby requested to apply to us for refunds.

KILLICK NIXION & CO.,
Agents, ELLERMAN LINES, LIMITED.
BOMBAY, 12TH SEPTEMBER, 1907.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE ADJOURNED HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club, will be held at the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th September, 1907, at 10 P.M.

FRANCIS H. TOD,
Secretary.
BYCULLA CLUB, BOMBAY,
10TH SEPTEMBER, 1907.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend for the half year ended 30th June, 1907, at the rate of Rupees Fifty (Rs. 50) per share, will be paid on production of Share Certificates, on and after MONDAY, the 16th day of September, 1907, at the Registered Office of the Company, 42-43, Church Gate Street, Fort, between the hours of 12-30 and 3-30 p.m., to Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 2nd September, 1907.

By Order of the Board.
BRADBURY, BRADY & CO.,
Agents & Managers.
BOMBAY, 10TH SEPTEMBER, 1907.

AUCTION SALE OF MYSORE SANDALWOOD.

WILL be held in 1907, as follows :—

Shimoga District	13th to 25th November, 1907.
Kadur District	28th Nov. and 2nd Dec. 1907.
Hassan District	5th December, 1907.
Bangalore District	9th December, 1907.
Mysore District	12th to 16th December, 1907.

Particulars as to kinds and quantities may be obtained from the District Forest Officers concerned.

M. MUTHANNAH,
Conservator of Forests in Mysore.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY
HAVE REMOVED THEIR OFFICE
TO
CANADA BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD.

MURUGAPPA CHETTYAR & CO'S
HIGH CLASS SUMATRA BRAND.

These are rates per 100 at Trichy.

FLOR-DE-GANESHA CLUB....	Rs. 7-8.
Ditto Nos. 1, 2 and 3....	Rs. 4-8; 4-4; and 4-0 respectively
GANESHA SPECIALS Nos. 1, 2, and 3.	Rs. 3-12; 3-8; and 3-4 do.
NELSON Nos. 1 and 2.....	Rs. 4-0 and 3-8 do.
TOGO Nos. 1 and 2	Rs. 3-4 and 2-0 do.
LA GANESHA GEMS, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.	Rs. 3-0; 2-8 and 2-4 do.
PLANTERS.....	Rs. 2-4 do.

Subject to addition of 5 per cent to cover Freight etc.

N. B.—Pure Indian CIGARS can also be had of
S. T. MURUGAPPA CHETTYAR & Co.,
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MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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Figure Studies from the Paris Salon of 1907. 2 parts. Sewed, each.	0 12
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EVERY MARRIED MAN SHOULD HAVE A BOX.

WEAK and impotent husbands need no more curse their lots for DR. BISWAS'S PILL is ready to lend them a helping hand. Everything cannot be published by the Order of P. Magistrate, Calcutta. Those who want to know the particulars, please write to the Manager with half-anna stamp. Price, Re. 2-8 per box.

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BANDMANN COMEDY CO.
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A MESSAGE FROM MARS.
MOND., 16th „ —"East Lynne."
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Time and prices as usual.
Plan now open at ROSE & CO.

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AT
ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT, BANDRA.

A FANCY BAZAAR will be held in St. Joseph's Convent, Bandra, in aid of the Orphanage, on the 8th SEPTEMBER, and will remain open to the end of the month.

The following articles will be exposed for sale :—Fancy Work of every description in crewel applique and hand-painting such as cosies, sachets, table centers, cushions, etc.

Wool Work—Shawls, fascinators, baby hoods, socks, etc., laces, point lace collars, cuffs and hoods, both in point lace and silks.

Toys of every description and articles of devotion such as statues, prayer books, beads, pictures, etc. Besides these there are sundry articles both for use and ornament.

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WE beg to inform our kind customers that this is our first sale which is in full swing now. We guarantee that every article is new and the best and the prices are the lowest. You will be astonished by visiting our shop once, seeing the best articles comparing the prices with other shops. We hope if you will visit once, you will be sure. Don't lose this golden chance because the sale will not last for long time.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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DIVINE SERVICE.

16TH SUNDAY, AFTER TRINITY, 15TH SEPT. 1907.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

8 a.m—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Smart in F.
9-30 a. m.—Litany.
Hymns—316, 38 and 317.
5-30 p m—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon—Preacher—The Secretary, S P G.
Canticles—Barnby in E
Hymns—214, 362 and 358.
Collections for—"The Society for the propogation of the Gospel"

Daily—Matins at 8-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-45 p.m.
Daily—Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
The Afghan Memorial Church.

8 a m—Holy Eucharist.
10 a.m.—Parade Service.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

WEEK DAYS.

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist—Saturday sept 21 S Malt
K C—478, 316 and 220.
Ps—393, 516, and 265.
E S—545, 512 and 477.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8 a. m—Holy Communion
Hymns—557, 512 and 518
9-45 a.m. Matins and Address
Hymns—4 and 176.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes
6-30 p m—Evensong and Sermon
Hymns—166, 284, 520, 477 and 352.

ST. PETER'S MAZAGON.

6-30 a m—Holy Eucharist.
7-15 a m—Matins and Litany
8 a m—Holy Eucharist—Choral—Preacher Rev Father Nicholson
6-30 p m—Evensong—Choral—Preacher Rev Father Langmore
Alms for Church Expenses

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist—Song.
9-30 a m—Lit ny
5-15 p m—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.
6-40 p.m—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

8 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a m—Holy Communion
6-30 p.m.—Evensong

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a. m.—Morning Service.
6-30 p.m—Evening Service.
Psalm—71
Hymns—183, 266 and 293.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Waudby Road.)

8-30 a m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—Service at Pa rel—Rev Alex S Crichton
11 a.m.—United Service (St. Andrew's Church).
6-30 p m—Evening service—Rev Alex S Crichton.

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Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 13th Sept. 1907.
Difference in longitude allowed for.

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey	13	9	23 a m	2	35
Teheran	13	12	30 p m	2	30
Suez	13	2	20 p m	0	18

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 13th Sept. 1907.

	Latest Date.	Maximum Time. Hrs.	Mts.	Minimum Time. Hrs.	Mts.
From Calcutta....	13th Sept. 1907.	2	54	0	3
„ Karachee „	Ditto	0	39	0	2
„ Madras	Ditto	0	31	0	13

NOTICES.

The Anglo-American Company notify that service gunboats between Trinidad and Amacura for telegrams destined for Venezuela have again been suspended. (27-6-06).

During the strike of Telegraph operators telegrams for all places in United States, America, except New York city and Boston are subject to delay, and can only be forwarded at sender's risk. (14-8-07).

Turkish route right. (13-9-07).

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, Sept. 11.

1 The Range at Colaba will be available for Practice this Saturday after noon the 14th instant from 4 p.m.
2. There will be Drill for Recruits at the Town Hall on Tuesday the 17th instant from 6 p m.
3. The Corps will furnish an Escort to Sir Sydenham Clarke on the occasion of his leaving on Friday 18th October at 8 a.m.
Dress White tunic, blue pantaloons, black knee boots, and white helmets.

H. S. SYMONS, Lieut.,
Offic. Comdt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, Sept. 14.

218 Inspection—The Inspector General of Volunteers will inspect the Cadets on Monday the 16th instant as under :—
3 45 p m, "I", "K" and "H" Companies, Fort, Parade on Maidan opposite The Tele raph Quarters,
4-45 p m—"L" Company St Mary's College, Byculla.
5-30 p m—"H" Company—Byculla Ed S School, Scottish High School to parade with "H" Company.
216—Detail for the week ending Saturday, the 21st instant :—
Tuesday the 17th—Practice for Buglers near Skating Rink at 6-30 p m.
Thursday the 19th—Semaphore Drill in rear of Telegraph Quarters at 7 a.m.
II.—"L" Coy. Parade at 7-45 a m on company parade ground.
III—"I" Coy, Parade at 4-15 p.m on company parade ground.
IV—"M" Coy. Parade at 5 15 p. m. on company parade ground.
Friday, the 20th—"K" Coy. John Connon School Parade at 3 30 p. m on company parade ground.
II—All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters at 7 p m. Dress—Mufti.
Saturday the 21st—"H" Coy, Parade at 7-30 a. m. on company parade ground.
Subject for all the companies during the ensuing week, pages 115 to 126 Training Manuals, appendix 1905.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	6
B Mandvi, Chakla, Cumarkhadi and Dongri	1	2	16
C Market, Dhobi Talao Panswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	18
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwaty, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	25
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	1	9
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	9
Total	1	4	100
Total plague deaths to date ...	140,920		
Same date last year	7	7	108

CHOLERA.

Attack.	Death.
2	2

FROM the 31st August to the 6th instant, 5 Europeans, 17 East Indians, 25 Native Christians, 406 Hindus and 65 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras making a total of 518. The death-rate was 528 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 55·2. The deaths are thus classified :—Cholera 66, fevers 131, bowel complaints 83, and other causes 238.

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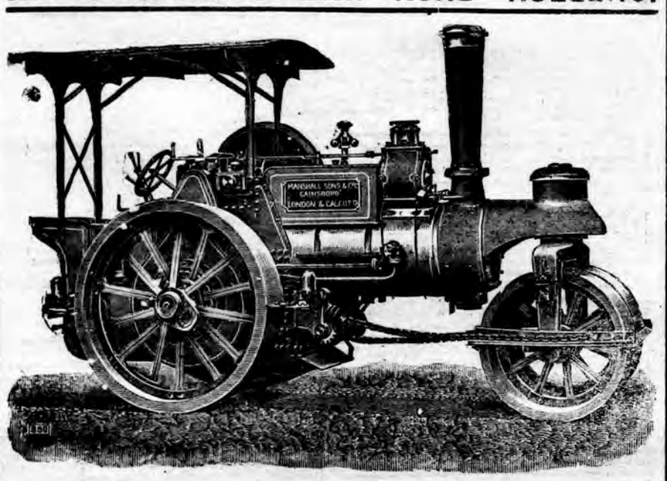

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SMALL CAUSES COURT SUIT No. 15078 of 1906.
TRICUMDAS PREMJI and another ..... Plaintiffs
vs.
JOSHI NARSEY KESHAVJI..... Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of SALE of immovable property, dated the 6th day of August, 1907, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the instance of the plaintiffs abovenamed, all the right, title and interest of the Defendant Joshi Narsey Keshavji in the following properties.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground containing by admeasurement 128 Square yards registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 618, New No. A 2876, Old Survey No. 190 and New Survey No. 2779 together with the messuage, tenement or warehouse and range of buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 1658, Street Nos. 115 and 117 and 288 294 (Samuel Street and Musjid Bunder Road) and passage No. 224 which all Premises are situate at or on the Northside of Musjid Bunder Road, at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Dhunbai, widow of Framji Panday, on on towards the West by Samuel Street aforesaid, on or towards the North by the other property of Narsey Keshavjee and on or towards the South by the Musjid Bunder Road.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of land admeasuring 82 4/9 square yards or thereabouts with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality, under B Ward No. 1659 and Street Nos. 119-121, all which premises are situated at and are on the East side of Samuel Street in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by a Sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by Samuel Street, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Dosa Kerpal but now of Ismailji Jivanjee, and on or towards the South by the other property belonging to Narsey Keshavji.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or claims on the abovenamed properties (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 30th day of September 1907 lodge in my Office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 29th day of August, 1907.

K. F. MODY,
Assistant Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the matter of Indian Arbitration Act IX of 1899
and
In the matter of Messrs, KANGA and PATEL
and
DAYAL MOWJEE.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of SALE of immovable property, dated the 2nd day of September, 1907, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the instance of Messrs. Kanga and Patell all the right, title and interest of the said Dayal Mowjee in the following properties subject to the rights of the mortgagee and without prejudice to his rights to deal with the said properties in terms of his securities.

SCHEDULE.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate on the South side of Cowasjee Patell Tank Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 163 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax, under No. 47 and New Survey No. 674 and formerly assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under No. 53 and now under 54 and bounded on the East by the property of Dossa Mooljee, on the West by a passage for sweeper, on the North by the said Cowasjee Patell Tank Road and on the South by the property of Luxmanji Ramji which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Mortgagor and his tenants,

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mody Bazzar or Cazee Syed Street, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 91 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of assessment formerly under No. 53 and now under Ward Nos. 1390, and 1391, Street Nos. 222, 225, 226A and bounded as follows: On or towards the East by Cazee Syed Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the property thirdly hereinafter described and on or towards the North by the house of Purmanand Nursey and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Mortgagor and,

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mody Bazzar in Cazee Syed Street in the island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (107 2/9) one hundred and seven and two-ninths square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Bombay, under Collector's New No. 6411 and by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 1388, 1389, Street Nos. 216, 220, and 220 A and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by Cazee Syed Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property hereinbefore secondly described and on or towards the South by the house of Narsey Moolji and Cocul Mooljee and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Dayal Mowji.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed properties (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 12th day of October 1907, lodge in my Office a statemet verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 12th day of September, 1907.

K. F. MODY,
Assistant Commissioner.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS

TRY THE

MAY BLOSSOM

THE

MAY BLOSSOM

TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been made and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NOOTRE
SOLD EVERYWHERE

Apply early to

CROFT, MODY & Co.
BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & Co., Victoria Terminus and Messrs. DENISON & Co Hummum Street, Fort.

THE NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL, OOTACAMUND.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LADIES OF THE "FRANCISCAINES MISSIONNAIRES DE MARIE."

THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government. Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.

Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

A Special Class, for Children of Ladies, is also held or Reserved Class Boarders.

TERMS ON APPLICATION TO
THE LADY SUPERIOR,
The NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL
OOTACAMUND, NILGHERRIES.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR

STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1906
ISSUED FOR.....£2,384,400
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £11,750,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £29,222,600

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch,
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIRE — ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY — LIFE

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.

Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.

Apply for Particulars,

BRANCH OFFICE: SECY. C. M. ROSS,
AGENTS: T. H. MOORE & Co
ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING, HUMMUM STREET.
42/48, *Church Gate Street*
BOMBAY

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 2,75,00,000

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies,

WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	31 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	34 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	37 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

SPORTSMEN.

IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horn and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of a likeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions,

MURRAY BROTHERS,
PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC
TAXIDERMISTS,
DHUN CASTLE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

NOW AVAILABLE.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

CHEAP AND POPULAR MUSIC.

6 Annas, Each Piece.

FULL MUSIC SIZE.

345. Beautiful Kate-Kate-Kate.
317. Can't you think of any other Name but Baby?
307. Cheyenne (Shyann).
351. Cheers.
356. Convent Girls' Waltz.
(*Same composer as Choristers' Waltz.*)
327. I want Molly and she wants me.
325. It's Part of a P'liceman's Duty.
213. Can't you see I want you to be my Girl?
179. Hallo little Girl, who are you?
180. My Irish Molly O.
158. Rainbow.
175. In the Shade of the old Apple Tree.
155. Tessing.
169. I wouldn't leave my little wooden hut for you.
195. If the World were ruled by Girls.
199. Keep a little cosy Corner in your Heart for me.
205. I've got a feeling for you.
206. Come down from the big Fig Tree.
220. Put a little Bit away for a rainy Day.
117. There's nobody just like you.
103. Blue Bell.
84. In Zanzibar.
51. Choristers' Waltz.
49. If you love her and if she loves you.
355. That's the Reason now I wear a Kilt.
353. We close at 2 on Thursday.
336. Let me sing.
332. Just a little rocking Chair and you.
329. Won't they be glad to see me?
313. Boy Blue.
311. Any old Thing will do.

SEND FOR COMPLETE LIST
OVER 500 TO CHOOSE FROM

FORT, BOMBAY:
S. ROSE & Co.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS.
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR . . .
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
and beware of worthless imitations and substitute

60 YEARS' REPUTATION

To remain for 60 years in the public favour as a household remedy is a *witness of excellency.* There is no remedy so useful in the home as Pond's Extract. *It affords immediate relief* in the cure of sprains, burns, cuts, bruises, eruptions, corns or chilblains. In cases of rheumatism, lumbago or backache, Pond's Extract rubbed firmly over the parts affected *rapidly removes the pain.*

Keep it in the House.

Good For Father, Mother and Child.

This famous remedy is sold by all Chemists at 1/1½, 2/8 and 4/6. Never accept a substitute.

A Postcard sent us to-day will bring our valuable book "First Aid" to your door. Address

POND'S EXTRACT Co.
Dept. } 65, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

Pond's EXTRACT
THE OLD FAMILY DOCTOR

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, can taining a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange, List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 12, Single by Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadows Street.

For a good Complexion and clear Skin use

Calvert's Carbolic Toilet Soap.

Firstly it is pure, an important matter when you consider how often in the day Soap is used, and how sensitive your skin is.

Then it is antiseptic as well, (10% Crystal Carbolic) emollient and delicately perfumed.

In hot weather especially, its use is delightfully refreshing for general toilet purposes, cleansing the skin and removing the effects of perspiration.

Sold by Chemists throughout India and the East. Makers: F. C. Calvert & Co. Manchester, England.

Stephens' Inks

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons

For Typewriters

Icilma.

The exquisite Icilma Specialities, containing the unique elements of Icilma Natural Water, restore the skin to its natural freshness and keep it cool, clear and soft in all climates.

Icilma Natural Water, spread or sprayed on the skin, has marvellous healing and beautifying powers. It softens and freshens the cuticle and prevents Sunburn, Prickly Heat, Roughness or Unsightly Blemishes. A few drops immediately cure Insect bites, while for Sore Eyes, Chaps, Chilblains, Children's Irritations, Cuts, Burns, Bruises and all discomfort from Heat, Riding or Weakness, its action is rapid and beneficial. Nature's ideal skin-tonic for hot or variable climates.

Icilma Soap gives a delightful silky lather in even the hardest water, cleanses admirably and owing to its unique natural elements refreshes and soothes the skin. Deliciously scented Icilma Soap is very lasting, never gets greasy and suits even the most irritable or sensitive skins. Simply a revelation of what a soap can be.

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA CO., LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES

FOR PACKING COTTON, WOOL, &c.

EDWIN MILLS & SON,
HUDDERSFIELD, England.

SWAN

GOLD & Co.
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
Patent Wrought
IRON & STEEL
HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Registered Trade Mark

No. 600.

None are genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

Also Makers of No. Rivd. Butts.

JUST ARRIVED.

A very large Assortment of most powerful and elegant

BINOCULARS AND OPERAGLASSES,

also English-made

MOTOR GOGGLES.

Most decent in Appearance, suitable for Hot Climate, of the BEST QUALITY.

CAN BE HAD OF

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & CO.,

OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,

7, HORNBY ROAD,

Opposite General Post Office.

PRICES EXTREMELY MODERATE.

SAFES,

RECOMMENDED BY

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT,

have stood the horrid tests of recent

CHUKLA & SITARAM BUILDING TERRIFIC FIRES.

That's all. No bogus test necessary.

Being 40 per cent. CHEAPER, our SAFES are largely used by Various Governments, Native States, Railways, Municipalities, Public Works Depts., Banks, Factories, &c.

CATALOGUE & PRICE-LIST ON APPLICATION.

HARICHAND MANCHHARAM & SON,

138, GULALWADI, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Helios 860 tons Captain A Knudsin will sail to-day for BangKok etc, with a general cargo.

THE M Maritimes Co's steamer Caledonien 254 tons Captain A Martin will sail to-day for Noumea via Colombo, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga 938 tons, Captain R J Rickford, sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Kaiser 1,724 tons Captain A Von Holdt arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban etc, with a general cargo and 21 cabin and 427 deck passengers.

THE Hansa Line steamer Ehrenfels, 2,799 tons, Captain A Keckins arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Hamburg with a general cargo and 385 packages of explosives.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Mozaffari 1,387 tons Captain J Jourdan arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Mauritius with a cargo of sugar and 8 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Margarita ....Capt W L Kelly ..... Pearl Fishery
R I M S Investigator....Capt W G Beauchamp ..... R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus ....Capt Holloway ..... Survey Boat
Three Torpedo Boats ..... Royal Navy
R I M S Minto..... Lt Comdr Hardern ..... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—September 13.

Agapanthus .....2866 Davies ..... W & A Graham & Co
Capri .....2781 Bobito ..... F & R S N Co
Devanha.....4788 Hide ..... P & O Co
Ehrenfels .....2799 Knckens ..... Glade & Co
Egypt .....4178 Summers ..... London ..... 14-9 P & O Co
Ipswich .....519 Waldron ..... Shah S N Co
Kamra .....598 Chappel ..... F ..... M M & Co
Kaiser .....1724 Mol Holdt ..... A Strandes
Lalpoora .....2124 Hodgson ..... M M & Co
Landaura.....2187 Austin ..... Calcutta ..... 14-9 M M & Co
Oriental .....3385 Tocquen ..... P & O Co
Coloboria.....3486 LeGrand ..... M M & Co
Shahenor .....1781 Pearce ..... Shah S N Co
Shahjehan .....2566 Davison ..... Shah S N Co
Shah Nujam .....2751 Davison ..... Shah S N Co
Umballa.....3426 Glowser ..... M M & Co
Unsinga.....1895 Miller ..... R A Wills
Warooga .....1619 Bamber ..... M M & Co
Xema .....4694 Mohamad...R'chi...N F The Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—September 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A	Arcadia	3574	Valentine	..Shanghai	..1-10	P & O Co
B	Shah Ameer	1972	Pilling	..N F	.....	Shah S N Co
C&R	Haddon Hall	2677	Abram	..Kobe	..14-9	K Nixon & Co
D & E	Chupra	395	England	..Antwerp	..21-9	M M & Co
F	Stanley Hall	2660	Henderson	..Liverpool	..29-9	K Nixon & Co
G	Mozaffari	1387	Jourdan	..B & Ports	..21-9	B o P S N Co
K	Dido	3127	Pickering	..Hull via K'chi	..20-9	F Muir & Co
N	Councellor	3170	Cownie	..Liverpool	..29-9	K Nixon & Co
F	Mohammadi	1202	Dexter Jebsia	.....	..21-9	B & P S N Co
			Offside N			
Courland		760	Ebrahim	..repairing	.....	Do S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Scindia	3253	Afrey	..Liverpool	..16-9	W & A G & Co
2	Wakanuja Maru	3437	Takeda	Kobe	17-9	..... N Y Kaisha
3	Lijuria	2969	Mattina	..Genoa	..18-9	P & R S N Co
4	Levanzo	2282	Grovone	..Shanghai	..17-9	F & R S N Co
5	Kagoshima Maru	3731	Mori	..... Kobe	..29-9	N Y Kaisha
6	Buckie	1613	Born	..... N F	.....	G Jeewanjee
7	Intock	2691	Tickle	..... Kobe	..20-9	A L S N Co
8	Nidderdale	2790	Alexanders	..Hull	..17-9	W & A G & Co
9	Kt of the Garter	4295	Tinnis	..Havre	..21-9	K Nixon & Co
10&11	Delhi	4783	Andrews	... Shanghai	..18-9	P & O Co
15	Magician	3271	McKee	..Dunkirk	..25-9	..Killick N & Co

M W D D

Jelani	1604	Newby	..... Jedda	..19-9	B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Mozaffari s	Jourdan	Mauritius &c
	Ehrenfels s	Kockens	Hamburg, Aug 10
	Devanha s	Hede	London Aug 28
	Kaiser s	Von Holdt ...	Durban Aug, 21

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday

Steamer Caledonien Marette for Noumea &c,
" Helios Knudsen for Bangkok &c

The steamer Nader for Calcutta began to load yesterday

HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. & O. Co's steamer "Egypt" Captain Summers will sail to-day for Marseilles and London with a general cargo and the following passengers :—

Acherjee Mr
Anderson, Mr A W
Anderson, Mr F
Arson Mr Moses
Assed, Mr M K
Banks, Mr
Bhatt, Mr K
Rose Mr
Brew, Mr S M
Bremer, Mr A
Cadell, Mrs and infant
Daly, Master the Hon H
Dangerfield, Mr and Mrs and child
Dhanrajshirao, Prince
Din, Mr G M
Dobbler, Mr H
Dunn, Mr
Emily, Sister Gertrude
Fergusson, Mr and Mrs
Fetson, Mr and Mrs D A
Fletcher, Mr F
Forster, Capt
Foss, Mr
Hon Sir Francis Mclean, K C I E, K C,
Ghosal, Mr K S D
Gladsworthy Mr Jas
Hees, Miss
Hall, Mr A
Harmer, Mr and Mrs S W, child and 2 infants
Harris Mr F
High Mr and Mrs and child
Husain, Mr S J
Kavanash, ol
Kitchen, Mr M S
Kingsmon, Mr
Lambourne, Miss
Lawson, Mr
Le Grand, Capt J Y
Lingard, Dr and Mrs and child
Lulbock, Capt G
Master, Mr A
Mathews, Mr R T
McCormack, Mr
Mees, Mr
Mohsin, Mr Malik Singh
Moylan, Mr and Mrs
Nicholson, Maj R W
Paton, Mr A H M
Pigeott, Mr A
Rashid, Mr M A
Redford Mrs A
Redford, Mr A
Redford A
Rob, Mr
Sanders, Mr and Mrs P
Sevenoaks, Mr R L
Shirgaykar, Mr
Simpson Mr J W
Stalker, Mr Walter
Strong, Captain H S
Trivedi Mr and Mrs C
Tronkel, Dr
Walton, Mr
Webb-Bowen, Capt
Wellwood, Mr F W
Williams, Mr C A
Winters, Mr R
Wickers, Mr W
Young, Mr R
Yule, Mr & S
McPherson, Mr M I
Siddons, Mr A
Wright, Miss
Jones, Rev R J
Hiller, Miss
Sen, Mr K C
Thomas, Dr R
Den Mo ss, Mr R W
Hiller, Mr J W
Bishop, Mr W
Greve, Mr and child

THE LATEST VALUATION OF THE

NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE

AFFORDS

ANOTHER SIGNAL TRIUMPH

and enabled the Directors to declare a REVERSIONARY BONUS in the New Series equivalent to 33% of the Premiums paid on each policy during the Quinquennium, as compared with 27½ in 1896 and 30/- in 1901. This is the

LARGEST BONUS EVER DECLARED BY THE SOCIETY

and may be regarded as

A Source of Supreme Satisfaction to Existing Policy-holders and a Powerful Inducement to intending Insurers.

For full particulars apply to

O. C. B. WIMBUSH, MANAGER,
89, Apollo Street.

Agents Wanted.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *September* 12.] [BOMBAY, *September* 13.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pins.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	82 7/16	¼	
3 do. Rentes	96 2/4	un	chgd
2½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99	¼	
2½ do. Govt. Securities...	64 5/8		1/16
Bar Silver in London	31 2/9	¼	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	31 1/2	¼	
Do. do. in New York	68	¼	
Exchange on London at Paris	25 14		·01
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·47	¼	...
Do. do. do. New York	4·85 3/8		1/8
Discount Bank of England Rate	4½ p. c	ince	15 Aug
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	4		1/8
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	4½		1/4
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4½	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	5		1/8
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2		1/8
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	2½	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 27/32d.
Bills on Madras ... ...Rs. 10,000 } at 1s. 4d.
Bills on Bombay ... ...Rs. 2,00,000 }
Transfers on Bombay..... Rs. 2,00,000 at 1s. 4 1/32d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£28,700,000	Inc.	£ 500,000
Public Deposits	...£ 7,600,000	Inc.	£1,200,000
Other Deposits	...£46,900,000	Dec	£1,000,000
Government Securities	£14,200,000	unchanged.	
Other Securities	...£30,500,000	Dec.	£ 500,000
Notes and Gold	...£28,000,000	Inc.	£ 900,000

The Bank's Reserve is 51o/o of the Liabilities.

The following Statement comprises the shipments of goods for the month of August:—

COTTON PIECE GOODS—	To Calcutta	To Rangoon	To Madras	To Bombay	To Karachi.
Bleached and White....	24,400,000	2,900,000	1,800,000	16,600,000	8,200,000 yds
Unbleached and Grey...	77,100,000	300,000	3,700,000	14,600,000	2,700,000 "
Dyed and Coloured..	5,500,000	1,200,000	700,000	9,700,000	4,200,000 "
Printed ..	10,600,000	2,100,000	2,900,000	14,200,000	4,700,000 "
TWISTS AND YARNS—					
Dyed and Bleached ...	430,000	110,000	310,000	380,000	20,000lbs
Unbleached and Grey..	380,000	10,000	220,000	500,000	30,000lbs

Total Shipments of SALT 20,000 Tons.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spot	Weak
Futures	"
East Indian	Quiet
Manchester	Steady
Total Sales	8,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	500 "
Imports	2,000 "
Mid-Americans ...	7·19—07
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown...	10 5/8 unchged

Future Delivery Prices :—

Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·50 —10	6·46 —09	6·42 —08	6·40 —09

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apr.-May.	May-June.
6·39 —09	6·41 —08	6·40 —08	6·41 —08	6·41 —08

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports...	...	21,000 bales
Do. do. last year	...	21,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	...	1,000 "
Do. to Continent ...	...	.....
Spot Cotton—12·90—15		

Futures—Month of Dec. 11·86—11 } Advanced early owing to talk of corner being formed and declined later through bulls unloading.

Futures—Month of March, nominal

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton—13—3/8
Futures—Month of Dec. 12·08—25
Do do Dec. 11·97—22
Closing Tone of Futures.—Dull.

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—36 3/4 New Terms Sept.-Oct.—London—Buyers.
Tone of Wheat—Firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs. 85o/o ex-ship 60 Sept.-Oct.—Antwerp—Nominal.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85o/o ex-ship 59 1/4 Sept.-Oct.—Havre—Value.
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85o/o ex-ship 57 3/4 Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Firm.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 47 1/2 Sept.-Oct.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sugar—

German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 12s. 9d.
Months of Shipment.—October-December, Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 4s. 6 1/2d.

Metals :—

Copper Brasiers	£	86-0-0
Yellow Metal	d.	7 1/2

Tin plates—

I. C. Coke 14 x 20 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C. I. F., Liverpool. } £ 0 13 7 1/2

Bar Iron :—

Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp } £ 6 5 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. & X F.O. B. Liverpool } £ 12 2 0
Basic Steel Bars C. I. F. India } £ 6 15 0

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
15 Boxes Gold Bullion	10,21,440	London	Devanha	National Bank
5 Boxes Gold Bullions	2,30,400	do	do	Yokohama Bank
3 Boxes Gold Bullions	2,30,400	do	do	Chartered Bank
6 Boxes Gold Bullions and Sovs	4,11,600	do	do	Hongkong Bank
121 Bars Silver..	2 98 07	do	do	International Bank
935 Bars Silver...	5,85,861	do	do	Hongkong Bank
1 Box Gold Bullion	38,400	do	do	Bank of Bombay
1 Bundle Rs	800	Linga	Warooga	MacMackenzie and Co
3 Bundle Rs.....	7,021	Muscat	do	do
1 Bundle Rs.....	1,000	Abbas	do	do
3 Bundle Gold Coin Rupees, ...	52,650 / 2350	Muscat	Kasara	Comptoir de Paris
1 C. se Sovs : & half Sovs:	10,000	Jeddah	Mahsamadi	B & P S N Co
11 Packages Sovs and half Sovs. Gold Coins Rupees	70,305 / 12,048 / 4,646	do	do	Sundry Natives
15 Bars Silve	26,556	London	Devanha	Bank of Bombay
1 Box Sovs ; & half Sov.	4,468	do	do	R Khimchand
63 Boxes Silver Bullion	4,20,000	Shanghai	Arcadia	Chartered Bank
1 Bundle Gold Coins & Rs	5,875	Kowloon	Warooga	M S Sidrasi

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [13TH SEPTEMBER, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates—

Bank of England since	15th August	4 1/2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	1st August	3	do.
Bank of Bengal do.	12th Sept.	3	do.
Bank of Madras do.	9th Sept.	4	do.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	.....	16,91,000
Other Deposits	48,79,000	.....
Sundries	44,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	1,23,000	.....
Other Authorized Securities	3,32,000	.....
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	7,93,000	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	63,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased	4,86,000	.....
Bullion	84,000	.....
Balance with other Banks...	.....	19,000
Sundries	20,000	.....
Cash	24,60,000	.....

Council Bills :—

At the weekly bidding on Wednesday last 20 lakhs were offered, of which the whole amount was allotted in Bills at 1s. 3 31/32d. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday last was 26·20 lakhs. Next week 20 lakhs are again advertised for Sale. To-day extra allotments are advised of 3·10 lakhs Bills at 1s. 4d. and 2 lakhs Transfers at 1s. 4 1/32d.

The mail of the 30th August brings £170,000 silver and £130,000 gold for Bombay, and £40,000 Silver and £30,000 Gold for Calcutta ; also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	17,50,000	
Bombay	"	10,30,000	
Madras	"	5,00,000	
Total...	Rs.	33,80,000	

The mail of the 6th September brings £30,000 silver and £110,000 gold for Bombay, and also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	Rs.	18,20,000	
Bombay	"	20,000	
Madras	"	4,80,000	
Total...	Rs.	23,20,000	

The mail of the 13th September brings £440,000 silver and £130,000 gold for Bombay, and £160,000 silver and £10,000 gold for Calcutta as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	10,80,000	
Bombay	"	6,70,000	
Madras	"	5,80,000	
Total...	Rs.	23,10,000	

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1906-07.	Bales. 1905-06	Bales Difference
Receipts for the week.	6,297	3,291	+ 3,006
Receipts from 1st October to 11th Sept.	3,062,031	2,540,395	+ 521,136
Shipments for the week.			
Europe	7,758	8,781	— 1,023
China	274	1,300	— 1,026
Japan			
Coast Ports ...			
Total ...	8,032	10,081	— 2,049
Total Shipments from 1st Oct to 11th Sept.			
Europe	1,206,237	934,589	+ 271,648
China	41,330	24,263	+ 17,017
Japan	612,057	409,053	+ 202,984
Coast Ports ...	68,091	29,685	+ 33,403
Total ...	1,927,675	1,397,620	+ 530,055
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe... ...	5,123	2,357	+ 2,236
China			
Japan	750	3,817	— 3,067
Coast Ports ...			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October to 20th July 1907 —18,556 bales. Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October to 15th June, 1907—20,462 bales.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1906	Total same time last year.
Khandeish	713	361,055	442,562
Central India ...	nil	136,797	147,893
Barsee and Nugger ...	950	261,563	151,972
Berars...	415	469,080	495,905
Central Provinces ...	20	309,377	360,287
Total Oomras...	2,098	1,537,912	1,598,819
Dhollera	2,327	213,014	191,576
Broach	nil	279,413	312,332
Compta and Dharwar.	1,524	307,189	96,074
Westerns	178	15,842	28,470
Bengals, N.-W. P. ...	1,097	517,083	314,473
Bengals, Rajputana...	74	123,716	44,107
Bind	450	15,236	30,639
Persian	3	2,293	2,231
American	nil	19,414	19,155
Egyptian	56	1,401	1,513
Other Sorts	nil	1,488	3,795
Totals ...	7,907	3,063,541	2,541,194

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—

Contrary to general expectation the Bureau Report and first Gunnors' Report were bearish, and the markets immediately began to drop away. Up to yesterday the fall in New York amounted to 50 points in Spot Cotton and 44 to 47 points in futures, while New Orleans had given way 3/16 in spot and 53 and 50 points in futures. Liverpool had dropped 31 points in spot cotton and 31 to 35 points in futures. To-day New York is again 15 points lower in Spot, and 11 lower in December futures, March futures being quoted nominal. New Orleans is ⅛ down in Spot and 25 and 22 points down in futures. Liverpool has declined 7 points in Spot and 8 to 10 in futures

The fall has been a very sharp one and it is possible that a reaction may shortly set in. Speculators have taken full advantage of the "bearish" Bureau Report, and may now turn round at any time.

We give below our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home markets according to the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day :—

LIVERPOOL—	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
Spot	7·67	7·19	—·48
Futures, Sept-Oct.	6·25	6·50	—·45
Do. Jan.-Feb.	6·70	6·39	—·40
NEW YORK—			
Spot	12·55	12·90	—·65
Futures, Dec.	12·41	11·86	—·55
Do. March	12·60	Nml.	.....
NEW ORLEANS—			
Spot	13 9/16	13	—9/16
Futures, Oct.	12·20	12·08	—·72
Do. Dec.	12·60	12·27	—·73

After receipt of the Bureau Report the local market, which had previously been steady, declined about 2 to 3 per candy and a fair amount of business was done by exporters in Khanganm, Akola and Khandesh Rates, however, soon steadied again, and, notwithstanding the continued fall at Home prices again advanced to about the level of rates ruling on Friday last. Business has been somewhat interfered with by Holidays, the market having been closed on Wednesday and Thursday, and again to-day. At the close the further decline advised in the Home markets this morning has caused a drop of about Rs. 2 per candy in most descriptions. In ready cotton a small business was done early in the week chiefly by mills. Holders are eagerly pressing for sales, and are prepared to make concessions, but the market being closed business is now impracticable.

Crop accounts are on the whole satisfactory, but rain is now required in some of the cotton districts. Some showers have fallen in the Berars, which have been very beneficial to the growing crop, but in Khandeish more rain will shortly be necessary.

NEW CROP.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach.....	288/81	March 08
Good M. G. Broach	265/66	"
Fine " Nagpur Kampti.....	229	Jany. 08
" " Damangaum Pulgaum	223	"
" " Khangaum Akola ...	223	"
" " Amraoti	223	"
" " Muttis.....	211	"
F.G.M.G. Khandesh	201/2	"
Fine M. G. "	212	"
" " Bengals	205	"
" " "	207	Dec. 07
" " "	210	Nov. 07
Fully Good H. G Bengals	188	Jany. 08

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Quiet.	
Estimated Sales	8,000	bales
Total Imports	1,000	"

Future Delivery Prices :

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov	Nov.-Dec	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb
6·51 +04	6·49 +03	6·46 +04	6·45 +05	6·43 +04

Feb.-March	Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May	May-June.
6·45 +05	6·45 +05	6·46 +05	6·43 +05

FREIGHTS.

The market is steady and unchanged, but there are few buyers. Business for ready shipment has been done at the following rates :—

Dunkirk	17s.
Antwerp	17s.
Havre	18s.
Hamburg	17s. 6d. to 18s.
Marseilles...	15s. 6d. to 16s.
Genoa	17s.

For October to December 16s. 6d. to 17s. is asked, but there is very little enquiry. Rates for September are as follows :—

	Seeds.	Cotton.
Antwerp ...	17s.	17s. 6d.
Dunkirk ...	18s.	17s. 6d.
Havre ...	18s.	18s. 6d.
Hamburg ...	18s.	18s. 6d.
Liverpool ...	17s.	17s.
Hull ...	15s.	
London ...	15s 6d. to 16s.	
Marseilles ...	17s.	17s.
Genoa ...	17s.	17s.
Trieste & Venice ...	16s. 6d. to 17s.	

The "Anchor Line" has booked several lots a 16s. October-December. For January to June the rate is 15s. 6d. but there is little enquiry.

The "Hansa Line" has done a few lots in the s.s. "Ehrenfels," due shortly for September shipment at 17s. 6d. For October and November the rate is 17s. and for December 18s. For January to June 17s.

The "Rubattino" quotes :—17s. 6d. seeds, 18s. wheat and 18s. 6d. cotton for October. For November 16s. 6d. to 17s.

The "Austrian Lloyd's" rates are :—October 16s. 6d. to 17s. ; November-December 17s.

Two steamers have been fixed Bombay to U. S. with ore at 21s.

In Karachi steamers are still being fixed at 17s. 3d. October with slight concessions for November loading.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week :—

Wheat	1,01,395	cwts
Linseed	20,411	"
Rapeseed...	11,681	"
Gingellyseed	1,725	"
Poppyseed	5,070	"
Groundnuts	1,197	"
Castorseed	14,747	"
Rice	92,149	"
Myrabollams	3,998	"
Cottonseed	28,751	"
Mowrasseed	11,218	"
Gram	4,068	"
Joowar	958	"
Maize	150	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

The seeds and wheat markets have been more or less closed for the last three days for Holidays :—

The following are about closing prices :—

Linseed :—

Ready.	Rs.	8 1 0	B. T.
September	Rs.	8 6 0	R. T.
New April-May... ...	"	8 2 0	R. T.

Tone—Very firm.

Rapeseed :—

Brown Cawnpore ...	Rs.	10 0 0	B. T.
Yellow Gujerat ...	"	10 10 0	B. T.
New Brown Cawnpore April-May ...	Rs.	8 8 0	R. T.

Tone—Strong.

Gingellyseed :—

Bold White 85 p. c. ...	Rs.	55 8 0	Dec.-Jan.
" " 75 p. c. ...	"	54 0 0	"
" " 50 p. c. ...	"	53 0 0	"
Black Kutni	"	47 8 0	"

Tone—Firm. Stocks very small.

Poppyseed :—

Ready	Rs.	11 12 0	B. T.

Tone—Firm.

Castorseed :—

	Rs.	38 0 0	

Tone—Steady,

Cottonseed :—

	Rs.	21 0 0	

Tone—Steady,

Mowraseed :—

	Rs.	5 15 0	R. T.

Tone—Firm.

Wheat :—

Ready White Delhi, ...	Rs.	5 6 0	
New White Delhi, April-May...	Rs.	5 5 0	R.T.
Ready White Pessi 85 p. c. ...	"	5 6 0	

Tone—Firm. Stocks scarce.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS.—We have again no change to report in the position of the market for these goods. There is a moderate business doing and prices are steady.

PRINTS, DYED GOODS AND WHITE FANCIES.—The market still continues dull, and anxiety is felt owing to the absence of demand. Prices quoted for fresh business are exceedingly high and, owing to large stocks, further business is at a standstill.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS.—The market here is improving day by day. The Home Markets show an upward tendency and a small business is being done at high prices.

TURKEY RED PRINTS.—The market continues quiet and may probably do so for about another month. A small business is, however, being done in qualities not overstocked in the local market.

DHOOTIES.—The market shows signs of improvement in the near future. The Home Markets continues very firm and business is the impracticable.

METALS.

COPPER.—The Home market is again easier and prices have dropped about £2 to £3 per ton. This has had an unfavourable effect here and Rupee rates are easier. Business is quite at a standstill and there will be nothing done until the Home makret steadies.

YELLOW METAL.—Has also declined and the tendency is still lower.

COALS.

The market remains firm with little business passing. A cargo of South Australian Coal, October delivery, was sold at Rs. 16-12 per ton, which equal retail lots of ready Bengal changed hands at our quotations given below, viz :—

	Rs. a. p.	
Cardiff	24 0 0	Per ton.
Davison's West Hartley ...	21 0 0	"
Yorkshire	20 0 0	"
Scotch	19 0 0	"
Desherghur	16 8 0	"
Lawrie's Desherghur	15 12 0	"
Laljee's Desherghur	15 8 0	"
Seebpore	15 12 0	"
Hailger's Anthracite	15 12 0	"
Shaw's Anthracite	15 8 0	"
Shaw's Standard	14 8 0	"
Jardine	15 12 0	"
Laljee's Navigation	14 8 0	"

PETROLEUM.

The rates ruling to-day for the undermentioned brands are as follows :—

Burmah bulk	Rs. 2 14 0	per unit
" " in tins ...	Rs. 3 8 0	per pair
Russian Rising Sun, bulk ...	Rs. 3 3 0	per unit
" " " in tins ...	Rs. 3 13 0	per pair
Silver Light, 150° in cases ...	Rs. 5 4 0	per case
Anchor, in cases ...	Rs. 4 8 0	per case.

SHARES.

The market was closed for four days during the week on account of holidays and consequently rates are unchanged and transactions limited. Bank of Bombay shares have declined to Rs. 1,365; Bank of India's were reported to have changed hands at Rs. 64, and Indian Specie Bank shares at end about Rs. 48. In Mill Companies, Central India's have declined to Rs. 2,040; Colaba Land and Mill to Rs. 1,11C ; Currimbhai's have ruled at and about Rs. 1,200; Crescent's are unchanged at Rs. 108¾ ; Centuries' have been placed at Rs. 1,700 ; Connaught's are unchanged at Rs. 345. David's closed quiet at Rs. 456¼. Empress' have been put through at Rs. 440. Howard and Bullough are unchanged at Rs. 575. Jamshed's are quiet at Rs. 1774. Khandeish have changed hands at Rs. 865. Khattau Makanji are unchanged at Rs. 770 C. D. Kohinoor's have declined to Rs. 740; Luxmi Cotton have ruled at and about Rs. 1,500 Manekji Petit's are unchanged at and about Rs. 3,360. Sassoon S. and W. Co's. shares are quiet at Rs. 980, Sandeabi's are unchanged at Rs. 1,475. Textiles are weak at Rs. 1,200. In Miscellaneous Companies, Badham Pile's have changed hands at Rs. 126; Bombay Flour's are steady at Rs. 950 XD. Port; Canning's are quiet at Rs. 445 XD. Tresecher's have changed hands at Rs. 565 and later on at Rs. 560. Bombay Telephone's have been put through at Rs. 394. The Bombay Steam N. Co.'s Preference shares have changed hands at Rs. 38 ½. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co.'s Ld. 6 per cent. Cumulative preference shares are steady at Rs. 122 and ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 163; a big lot of Shivrajpur's was placed during week at Rs. 55. Bahaman Kua Manganese Co.'s Ld. shares are steady at Rs. 24, Premium per share. The Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ld. shares (10 ordinary with one deferred) are at Par. The All India United Insurance Co's shares are at Rs. 21-4 per share. Press shares are quiet and nearly unchanged at previous quotations with little for no doing in them. In Railway Companies, Tapti Valley's have improved to Rs. 457½ Ahmedabad Prantej to Rs. 557½ ; Amritsar Patti's are unchanged at Rs. 112 and Ahmedabad Dholka have changed hands at Rs. 102. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

B

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

SHOCKING MURDER OF A WOMAN.

In the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell as acting Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of an appeal in a case against Shanker Garbad, who was in June last convicted by Mr. S. Padamji, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, at Nariad, of murder and was sentenced to transportation for life.

The accused was sent up to the Sessions Court on a charge of murder of one Leju, a Saranian woman, *i.e.*, a knife grinder, committed at Renosar on the 10th February last. Leju was a girl, according to the Civil Surgeon, of about 15 or 16, but to the Sessions Judge she appeared to be nearly 25 or 33, judging from the photo and from her past history. She was under the protection of a Brahmin named Dahaya, who was under sentence of five day's imprisonment in the Borsad lock-up and was to be released on the morning of the 11th idem. Leju was living in Umreth by herself, where, in the same street, was living last year the accused with his wife. Two or three days before the 11th February last, the accused came to Umreth to the deceased to fetch her. According to the accused's confession, he went to take her to Borsad to the Brahmin. According to the evidence, accused and Leju went to their field at night after meals on the 9th February; and the two left the field the same midnight. The corpse of Leju was noticed by Mr. Husbands, Assistant Collector, on the 10th February at 4-30 p.m., lying on the back, with the head quite smashed, and the brain and blood flowing out. He was shikaring at the time, and while beating a bush, noticed the corpse inside a thick bush. After holding an inquest, he sent it to the Civil Surgeon at Kaira. There was no doubt it was Leju's corpse. Accused absconded, and was arrested on the 29th April by the police on the Kapadwanj road. On the 7th May, before Mr. Husbands, accused admitted that he accompanied Leju, but to save himself, added that after they had left Leju's field, when they had got drunk, they came near the bush, where he sat down, and Leju proposed to him that they should run away to Petlad, as the Brahmin was in jail, and she had decoyed the accused there for that purpose. In the Sessions Court, he adhered to the confession but modified it by saying he was drunk, but not Leju. He got angry at something she said; he just threatened her with the club he carried; she shifted her head to avoid it and it hit her on one of her temples.

The plea set up by the accused that the stick hit accidently, that he was drunk, etc., appeared to the Sessions Judge to be absolutely got up. The medical evidence stated that the blow must have been given with force and deliberately, as death was instantaneous. Mr. Husbands' evidence, said the Sessions Judge, falsified the drink theory altogether. He found the corpse inside the bush, securely tied with a "sallo" to the trunk of one of the trees, to prevent its being dragged out by animals. This did not look as if it was the doing of a drunkard. Leju was evidently attached to the Brahmin, who was to be released the next day. She pawned her ornaments and raised money for his defence, and it was not likely she would insist on going astray with a man of straw like the accused. The Sessions Judge had no doubt that the woman was cruelly murdered by the accused. He was convicted of murder and sentenced to transporation for life.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal.

A PUBLIC SERVANT'S ORDER.

Illegal Conviction.

On the Appellate Side of the High Court, the Hon Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of a reference in a case against Uddandi Ram Naik. Accused was charged before the Second-Class Magistrate of Ankola with disobedience to an order duly promulgated by a publi servant (Section 188 of the Indian Penal Code) and was fined ten rupees, or in default to undergo simple imprisonment for seven days.

Mr. G. D. Panse, District Magistrate, Kanara, in making the reference to the High Court, said that the complainant had brought three charges against the accused, namely, under sections 426 and 323 and 188 Indian Penal Code. The Magistrate, however, apparently found that there were not sufficient grounds to frame a charge under the first two sections. He therefore convicted the accused under section 183 only for disobeying an injunction issued by the Mamlatdar Court in possessory suit No. 3 of 1906, and sentenced him to pay a fine. The accused having failed to appeal Mr. Panse had reported the case for orders of the High Court, In his opinion the conviction was illegal. In the first place the papers did not disclose that the necessary sanction for prosecuting the accused under section 188 was obtained as required by section 195 Criminal Procedure Code. Secondly, it had been held in the case of *re* Chandarakanta, (445 Calcutta) that the orders contemplated in section 118 Indian Penal Code were only such as were made by public functionaries for public purposes, and not those made in a civil suit between party and party This principle was approved by the Bombay High Court also, and held applicable to orders passed in possessory suits under the Bombay Mamlatdar's Court Act (viide Criminal Regulation No 27 of 1896). Besides this there was no evidence that the act of the accused was likely to cause any disturbance. The Mamlatdar's order prohibited the accused from obstructing the complainant to take water from the well by a water-lift, and no evidence had been produced to show that the latter was obstructed from doing so. The only evidence produced by the prosecution in this connection was that the accused closed portions of a water-course by planting some trees thereon, and this evidence was rebutted by that on the defence side which showed that the water-course was intact, and the accused had planted a tree at some distance therefrom. The District Magistrate recommended that the conviction and sentence be set aside, and the fine, if paid, be ordered to be refunded.

Their Lordships, for the reasons given in the reference, set aside the conviction and ordered that the fine, if paid, should be refunded.

A JAIN ADOPTION SUIT.

Yesterday in the High Court, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, a Jain adoption suit in which property worth about eight lakhs of rupees was involved, was heard. The parties to the suit were: Sombai, daughter of Magandas Manecksdas, and widow of Velchand Churchand who was plaintiff, against her husband's two brothers, Balchand and Bhag-hand. Mr. P. J. Padshah and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, instructed by Messrs Shamrao Minocheha and Hiralal, appeared for plaintiff. For the defendants, the counsel were: the Hon. Mr. Raikes Acting Advocate General, the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, Mr. Strangman, and Mr. M. A. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Matubai Jamietram and Madan.

Mr. Desai opened the case. He said the main question was whether there was an authority from the husband to adopt, and whether the adoption by the wife was valid. Another question was, whether the sanction of the wife's father validated the adoption. In the month Samvat of the Hindu year 1947 there was a partition; it was recorded in books, and signed by the three brothers; but none of these books were forthcoming. Even if there was no separation, the adoption could be valid. The question of separation might be given the go-by. Sonabai was Velchand's fourth wife, three wives having predeceased him. On 14th May 1901, Velchand's only son Dharamchand died. Sonabai wept hard over the death, and was disconsolate. Velchand wanted to pacify her, and he gave her authority, in Veola, in May 1901, to adopt. He came down to Bombay to have an operation performed; he died on 27th June in the same year. To one of his brothers a son was born; he was to have been given in adoption, but he died within a year. About October 1903, Sonabai began to be on the look-out for a boy for adoption purposes, outside the family; on 18th July 1904, she adopted Motichand, (16). A fortnight before the filing of this suit, a will came to the hands of the plaintiff, through the Moonim of the firm of Nagindas Deochand; it was found among the papers. The signature to it was Velchand's; but as there was no satisfactory evidence as to the circumstances in which these testamentatory dispositions were made by Velchand, it would not be relied on, and therefore everything connected with the will went out also.

Evidence was proceeded with.

AMENDMENT OF THE PLAINT.

In the High Court, Their Lordships the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Knight have disposed of, in appeal, a suit instituted by one Bai Suraj and another, original defendants and appellants, against Ishwar Amtha and others, original plaintiff and respondents Mr. L. A. Shah appeared for the appellants and the Hon'ble Mr. Gokuldas K., represented the respondents. Plaintiffs sued to recover possession of the property which originally belonged to Morad Darubhai and Lala Darubhai. The allegations of the plaintiffs were that Lala died without any male issue, that on his death, Morad became the sole owner of the property, that Lala had left a daughter Bai Suraj, defendant No. 1. that Lala's widow contracted a pat marriage with Morad, and that Morad died leaving no widow or issue. After his death, one Bai Dudhi, as the nearest Gotraja Sapinda of Morad, became the sole owner of the property by right of inheritance, and she has made a gift of all her rights in favour of the plaintiff. Defendants on the other hand denied that plaintiff was the nearest Gotraja Sapinda of Morad and contended that Dudhi had no power to make a gift of the property. The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Broach, who dismissed the plaintiffs' claim. In appeal, the District Judge of Broach remanded the decree of the Court of first instance and allowed the plaint to be amended. Against this decree, an appeal was admitted in the High Court and their Lordships observed that the District Judge having concurred with the Sub-Judge in his finding against the plaintiff, he was bound, under section 562 of the Code of Civil Procedue, to confirm the Sub-Judge's decree dismissing the suit, instead of remanding it for a fresh hearing on the basis of a fresh cause of action inconsistent with that of the plaint. The cause of action set up in the plaint was a right of heirship to Morad. The District Judge has allowed plaintiffs to raise a new case. The new cause of action is not only inconsistent with that of the plaint, but if allowed, it may require the addition of new parties and must proceed as a suit for partition, whereas the suit in the Court of first instance was one in ejectment. Their Lordships remarked that section 53 of the Civil Procedure Code was clear and did not allow of any such amendment of the plaint as the District Judge had in this case granted by his remand order. Their Lordships therefore reversed the order of the District Judge and restored that of the Subordinate Judge.

PARSI NEW YEAR'S DAY: A RETROSPECT.

The Parsi celebrate their New Year's day to-day the Yazderardi year advancing into 1277. In the morning they visit their fire-temples and offer up prayers to the Almighty asking forgiveness for transgressions during the past year and invoking Divine blessings for the New Year. The rest of the day is spent in visiting friends and relations and in feasting and rejoicings. The past year has been like most of its predecessors, notable in the matter of charities, the total sum spent in beneficence mounting up to Rs. 13,50,000. In the preceding year the total amount of Parsi charities was Rs. 13,36,600; but in 1905 it had taken a sudden leap up to Rs. 19,00,000. Sir Jehangir Cowasji Jehangir has contributed a large amount to last year's benefactions. He has offered a sum of Rs. 225,000 for a building for the University Examinations. At an afternoon party given in honour of Lord Lamington at Poona, Sir Jehangir and Lady Jehangir gave a sum of one lakh of rupees in aid of charity at the discretion of Lord Lamington, who distributed it as follows: Rs. 50,000 to the Prince of Wales' Museum in Bombay; Rs.45,000 to the Cama Hospital fund, and Rs. 5,000 to the Adams-Wylie Hospital fund. A sum of Rs. 35,000 was given for charitable purposes out of the estate of the late Mr. Hormasji Shapurji Vakil, of which Rs. 20,000 were given to the Parsi Building Society for providing cheap residences for poor Parsis, and Rs. 15,000 for educational purposes in Bulsar. Mr. Edulji Dinshah has offered Rs. 25,000 for the establishment of a school for Parsi girls at Karachi. Rai Ruttonbai Edalji Bamji has offered Rs.20,000 for opening a workshop in connection with the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Madressa at Naosari. Mr. Hormusji Naoroji Mody gave 10,000 dollars to the Ladies' Benevolent Society in Hongkong. Mr. N. N. Wadia gave Rs. 10,000 for building a dispensary at Malleguam. Rs. 41,871 were contributed at different occasions to the funds of the Zoroastrian Building Society. A total sum of Rs. 18,960 was contributed at different times to the funds of the Parsi Obstetric Hospital A sum of Rs. 31,820 has been subscribed to the funds for the education of Persian Zoroastrians. Rs. 2,9730 were subscribed to the Jubilee Fund of the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Zarthoshti Madressa at Naosari. An addition of Rs. 3,22,268 has been made during the year to the Parsi General Hospital fund. At the performance of the third day's funeral obsequies of deceased Parsis, a sum of nearly Rs. 2,00,000 was contributed for various charitable and religious purposes.

In matters educational, the Parsis have maintained a creditable position. Ten of them passed the M. A. examination; 19, the L. L. B. Examination; 23, the L. M. and S. Examination; 11, the L. C. E. Examination, 57, the B. A. Examination; 217, the Matriculation, etc. A fair proportion of them obtained medals, scholarships, and prizes. Two of them successfully passed the Indian Medical Service Examination. Some of them were elected Syndics of the Bombay University. Female education has been advancing among the Parsis. Parsi girls have been appearing in increasing numbers at the University Examinations. They have shown creditable proficiency in music and drawing. Several of them have obtained certificates of proficiency at the Examinations in the Sir Jamsetji School of Art. Miss (Dr.) Aimai Manecji Cooper published in London, in English, a biography of the Prince and Princess of Wales, which was well spoken of in the English Press.

Titles and honours have come freely to the members of the community. Khan Bahadur Manekji Curseji Nariman was appointed Under-Secretary in the Revenue and Financial Department of the Bombay Secretariat—an honour never before conferred upon an Indian. Mr. Rustomji Bomanshah Vakil was appointed Assistant Secretary to Government in the same Department. Mr. Rustomji Doraji Dinshah Adenwalla was appointed Acting Consul for Portugal. Mr. Arbab Jamshed was elected a member of the new Persian Parliament. Mr. R. M. Patel, Chief Judge of the Bombay Small Causes Court, was, on retirement, appointed President of the Tribunal of Appeal under the City Improvement Trust Act. Mr. P. R. Kapadia was appointed personal assistant to the Director of Land Records. Mr. Rustomji Furdoonji Jamshedji was nominated a Commissioner in Berar. Mr. A. K. Kama was raised to the high post of Political Agent of Jowar and Collector of Thana. Mr. Dinshah Dhunjibhoy Davar, barrister-at-law, was appointed the first Parsi judge of the Bombay High Court. Mr. Muncherji Pestonji Kharegat was appointed to act as a judge of the Bombay High Court. Mr. Burjorji Jamshedji Dalal was appointed District Judge and Sessions Judge in Allahabad. Mr. R. D. Setna was appointed to act as Official Assignee at Bombay; and Mr. P. B. Malabari was nominated Deputy Registrar on the Appellate Side of the High Court at Bombay. Dr. Nasarwanji Fakirji Surveyor was nominated Professor of Bacteriology in the Grant Medical College. Mr. Erachshah Jehangirshah Taleyarkhan was appointed to the high office of Dewan to the Sachin State. Mr. Kaikhosru Jivanji was appointed Coroner for Hyderabad, Deccan.

BEGGARS AT BANDORA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "A Visitor to Bandora" deserves thanks.

But what can we expect? Bandora has always encouraged beggars. We have a nice Dhuramsala within 200 yards of the station, which the begging fraternity are encouraged to occupy for indefinite periods, with a staff of sweepers near by, paid by the Municipality, to keep the place clean for them and make them generally comfortable. They have then only 20 or 30 yards to go to get into their daily begging pitch on the the main road, and being near the station, they have best opportunity of plying their trade and annoying passengers to and from the trains.

Talking of trains brings to my mind the state of affairs at other railway stations. At Elphinstone Road down line, at Dadar and Mahim, the station precincts are infested with these filthy people, and one has to give them a wide berth to avoid picking up some of the livestock visibly sporting on their persons. Parel too, is at times as bad, some of the more venturesome actually plying their trade on the station steps, making it almost impossible to pass without touching them.

The Girgaum Honorary Magistrates have raided them out of their territory, and it is for this reason that other parts of Bombay are being flooded with them; So for our own protection we should adopt the tactics of Girgaum. In conclusion I would ask readers to remember that, "If there were no givers there would be no beggars," and the fact that we have an institution for the blind in Bombay which will be only too pleased to absorb any superfluous charity.—Yours, etc.,

W.

It is notified that an open competitive examination for admission to the Indian Civil Service will be held in London, beginning on the 1st August 1908; the number of appointments to be announced hereafter.

GONDAL GRASIA COLLEGE.

Prize Distribution.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

On Tuesday, the 10th instant, the prizes awarded in this Institution as a result of the annual examination were distributed by his Highness Sir Bhavsinhji Bahadur K. C. S. I., Maharaja Saheb of Bhavnagar. The Maharaja Saheb was accompanied by Her Highness the Maharani Saheba. Yuvaraja Shri Bhojrajji, Heir-Apparent of the Gondal State together with Yuvarajni Shri Rajkunvar Bai was also present.

Mr. P. B. Joshi, B. A., Chief Assistant, on behalf of the Chief Assistants in Joint charge of the College welcomed the Maharaja Saheb and the Maharani Saheba, and reviewed the recent progress of the College in the following terms:—

Your Highnesses, Yuvaraja Saheb, Yuvarajni Saheb, Ladies and Gentlemen.—It is with a sense of keen pleasure that we welcome you, Maharaja Saheb, on behalf of the staff and Kumars of this college. Your Highness' earliest memories are associated with Gondal and its surroundings and it is but fit that your Highness' name should be added to the roll of those distinguished persons who have visited the college before you, viz, Lord Sandhurst, Lord Northcote, His Highness Shrimant Maharaja Shri Sayaji Rao Gaekwar of Baroda and the Sheikh Saheb of Mangrol. Our pleasure in seeing your Highness in our midst is greatly enhanced by the recollection that your Highness was one of the first and foremost supporters of this college, and by the fact that your Highness' present visit is the first of its kind since the College was started in 1897; your Highness' is a great patron of learning and your Highness' State possesses Educational Institutions which any progressive State may be rightly proud of. Further, your Highness is well-known for your love of the Grasia community, which is already under a debt of obligation for the encouragement they receive at your Highness' hands. It is, therefore, all the more fitting that you should grace with your presence this institution which is, as its name implies, founded in the best interests of all Grasias. The last prize distribution took place on the first of February 1905, and the then Principal was able to announce in this Hall the successes gained in public examinations by the pupils of this College. He had the pleasure of reading the names of Chandra Sinhji B. Vaghela of Bandhia who had passed the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University in 1903, six years after joining the College,—Mulubha Narsinhji Jadeji of Ganod and Dosabhai Pingalshibhai of Charakhdi who had passed the same examination in 1904. To these names he had added that of Natvar Sinhji, Bhagvat Sinhji Jadja of Ganod, who was the only School Final candidate to pass from Kathiawad in the same year. On this occasion we, too, are glad to be able to announce that four kumars have passed the Matriculation during the interval. In 1905 Samat Sinhji, Hari Sinhji, Chudasama of Devachadi, Deef Sinhji, Hari Sinhji, Mabarana of Amod, and Ahmed Hussain Nazmuddin Sheikh of Mangrol were successful at the Matriculation Examination, and Vakhat Sinhji, Kalubha Rana of Morvi, passed the same examination in the year 1906. Looking to the small numbers that receive their education at this Institution, we think we may say that these results are satisfactory and superior to any hitherto obtained by any institution devoted to the education of Grasias only. We beg to state here that we are entitled to expect a larger support from Grasias than we have hitherto obtained. We beg to draw your attention to the fact of such a small School attaining such results and also to the fact that those parents who send their boys here are attracted entirely by the work we are able to show. We expect them to support us if they are convinced that we are doing good work. Now we shall place before you an account of the actual work we are doing. Not only do we prepare Grasias for the School Final and Matriculation Examinations——Examinations that must be passed even by Grasias if they want to compete with the young men of other Communities, and enter the portals of the University by the ordinary way, for in our opinion there can be no royal road to that University, but we intimpart a special Science instruction in Agriculture, Chemistry and Physics. We have laboratories thoughtfully and carefully equipped with modern appliances for teaching Chemistry and Physics. They were organised by Messrs. S. A. Moor and J. F. Harten, English Gentlemen of high educational attainments, being both specialists in Science. We may be pardoned for saying that no other school in the Presidency possesses such equipment for work in Science as we do. Our laboratories are filled with all that is necessary to give a "practical" training in the methods of Chemisty and Physics and we are in a position to give a course of instruction in Science in the way in which such instruction is educationally most valuable. The method of instruction is as follows: Our pupils are first of all instructed in the use of simple measuring instruments and equipped with the knowledge they are afterwards set to investigate quantitatively the simpler chemical and physical problems arising from the observation of familiar phenomena. The aim of such a course of instruction is not to give them a large stock of facts connected with Physics and Chemistry, but to give them the power of accurate observation and the faculty of drawing just conclusions from what they observe. This method of work induces habits of reflexion and justifies our motto. The Grasia pupils take to the Science studies with a keenness that struck Mr. Harten six years ago. For he said then: "I have found in them a keenness to arrive at the real truth about any phenomenon which they are asked to turn their attention to, and a minute and patient attention to details in the experiments they carry out, which would be extremely creditable to elementary students of Science in any part of the world, and I am sure that a course of training which rouses their interest in the way that this undoubtedly does, cannot fail to be of the greatest value to them."

The Grasia College is divided into three schools or divisions, viz, Preparatory, Lower and Upper. The Lower School has three forms, and the Upper four, the VIIth Form being the highest. Elements of Physics and Chemistry are taught in the Lower School. Those who wish to specialize in Chemistry for the School Final Examination commence a Science course in the IVth Form and continue it for four years. Those who specialize in agriculture do so in the Vth Form and carry on their work for three years. These kumars are grounded in the principles of agriculture and book-keeping, which qualify them to make the best use of their Giras. It is proposed that village accounts should also find a place in this curriculum and it will be introduced in the middle forms from the begining of the next year. In support of the statement that Grasia students will be better able to take up Agriculture we may point out the instance of K. S. Natvas Sinhji B. Jadeja of Ganod, who has passed in Agriculture and who is now managing his lands most efficiently. Leaving the subject of Science teaching we come to the teaching of English. The kumars on their first joining The College have to go through a course of English, Gujarati and Arithmetic. It is to be noted that they begin English and Gujarati at the same time. For the teaching of English we have a specially prepared series of Grasia College Exercises which combine the principle of the direct method and the reflective method. Latterly we have introduced the direct method as suggested by Mr. M. A. Turkhud, our Educational Inspector. By the latter method young kumars learn to express in English the incidents of their daily life in the College. The sequence of actions has been arranged scientifically. Of course the method is yet in the experimental stage, but its progress will be watched with great interest. As a result of our success in the Matriculation Examination we have been able to award the Scholarship founded by the generosity of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda. This scholarship is of Rs. 20 per mensem and is tenable for one year. It is awarded to the candidate from the Grasia College who stands highest in the Matriculation Examination and who studies further. In 1904 it was awarded to K. S. Mulubha Narsinhji Jadeja of Ganod who joined the Junagadh College, and in 1905 to K. S. Samat Sinhji Hari Sinji Chudasama of Devachadi who joined the same College. The last award was to K. S. Vakhat Sinhji Kalubha Rana of Morvi in 1906. He has joined the Elphistone College, Bombay. What with famine, hard years and plague, it is a wonder now we have been able to show the results and attendance we are able to. Plague broke out at Gondal in October last year and we had to postpone the opening of the College for about two months. This told heavily on the attendance of kumars. The number of kumars at the end of 1906 was 58, while in the first term of the present year it was 44, showing a diminution of 14. The attendance at present is 46. The present year, however is the most unsatisfactory year as regards the numbers. It could not be due to a single cause. In spite of the unfavourable conditions of famine and plague we cannot help saying that we do not get the support we are entitled to get from the vast Grasia community of Kathiawad. In our opinion there are Grasia boys enough to fill more Grasia Schools than are at present in the province. The interest evinced by the Grasia community for whose special benefit the College has been started by H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal is not what it ought to be—a fact which any other community would note with great surprise. It is a matter of great disappointment to those engaged in the actual work of educating the Grasias, and specially so the benevolent founder of this College to find that after ten years the College is so partially availed of by the Grasia community. We believe it is time this apathy and neglect of a golden opportunity were shaken off and advantage to the utmost limit taken by the Grasias, of an Institution so patriotically founded by the Ruler of this State. May we remind them of that oft-repeated quotation:—"There is a tide in the affairs of men, Which taken at the flood leads on to fortune. Omitted, all the voyage of their life is bound in shallows and in miseries."

Though the old order of things has changed and other communities are making rapid progress, it is painful to see that the Grasias lagged behind in the race. If the landed aristocracy of Kathiawad want to take their proper place in the altered state of Society, they must receive a suitable education. We assure them that education will not make them "Unapt for the honour and exercise of arms;" for the philosopher has said: "Experience doth warrant that both in persons and in times there hath been a meeting and concurrence in learning and arms, flourishing and excelling in the same men and same ages. For, as for men, there cannot be a better nor the like instance as of that pair Alexander the Great and Julius Cæsar the Dictator, whereof the one was Artistotle's Scholar in philosophy and the other was Cicero's rival in eloquence." Commenting on the backwardness of the Grasias, it is a matter of great satisfaction to those who are interested in the education of Grasias that one of the aims of the Grasia Association of Rajkot is the education of young Grasias, especially of the Rajputs and Kathis. We take this opportunity of advising the leaders of that movement to join hands with us and see that one of their practical difficulties has already been solved by the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, than whom no better exponent of the Educational cause could be found in the Province. They are cordially invited to send boys here and we shall do everything in our power for their improvement. Notwithstanding the adverse circumstances we have been contending with, we have had admissions during the present year including 3 re-admissions. In this connection we have to thank the Thakore Saheb of Vala who has sent his second son to our College—a fact which indicates his confidence in this College. We have also to thank the Durbar Saheb of Jasdan for sending 3 Kathi boys here. We must not omit to thank Vala Ranjul Vishaman of Vadia, an old boy of our College and a Northbrook Gold-Medallist, who has been taking great interest in our work by sending some Kathi boys to the College. In fact, of late, we have been getting a fair amount of support from Kathi parents. In our Preparatory B Form which contains boys, as many as 5 are Kathis. There is one thing we should not forget to mention here viz, the help that we receive from His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Gondal. He has been sheet-anchor in times of depression. He has never swerved from the high educational ideal he has placed before himself. From the beginning his interest in the welfare of the College has never flagged. You are all aware of the fact that His Highness holds, as it were, the portfolio of education and helps us in our work with his great insight into educational questions. We therefore take this opportunity of publicly expressing our gratitude to H. H. the Thakore Saheb. We have next to offer our thanks to Yuvaraja Shri Bhojraje Saheb who is at the helm of the State during the short absence of H. H. the Thakore Saheb who is enjoying a well-earned holiday in England. The Yuvaraja Saheb takes great interest in the College and pays frequent visits to the College to help us in our work. But such an attitude on his part is quite natural. He has received his education at Eton and Baliol College, the best of educational institutions in England. It is in the fitness of things that he should understand the value of education. Mr. Turkhud, our Educational Inspector, who resides in the premises of the College, is often troubled by us for the solution of practical difficulties that arise in the administration of an institution like this and we have to thank him for his ever-ready advice. No less are we thankful to Mrs. Turkhud for the kind and motherly care which she ungrudgingly bestows on sick kumars. Nor can we omit to mention our debt of obligation to the teachers and house masters, who are always actuated by a desire to further the best interests of the College. Whatever demands have been made, they have cheerfully fulfilled. We will not take up more of your Highness' time, but will ask you to be so good as to distribute the prizes after repeating our thanks to your Highness for the support you have given us in the past and the support that we may expect from your Highness in future.

THE MAHARAJAH'S SPEECH.

The Maharajah Saheb gave away the prizes and afterwards addressed the assemblage as follows:—

Kumar Shri Bhojraji, ladies and gentlemen,—It has given me great pleasure to have had the privilege of presiding over to-day's interesting function and I beg to tender my sincere thanks to my cousin, the Kumar Saheb, for having done me this honour. To me the pleasure is the greater since in Gondal I have passed many a happy year of my early childhood, the memory of which I shall never forget.

Many illustrious personages have dealt at length with the benefits of this important Institution and it only remains for me to-day to endorse their views. I need only add that at the present time, when the pen has taken the place of the sword, the surest method of ameliorating the conditions of the Rajputs and Grasias consists in providing means of imparting suitable education to them; and to H. H. the Thakore Saheb, who is the most enlightened Ruler in Kathiawad, is justly due the credit of having taken the most practical step towards that end. The Rajkumar College at Rajkote is a much loftier and grander Institution, and is not the place for the ordinary Grasia.

The Wadhwan Talukdari School, too, has been doing very useful work in its own sphere. This College, however, has the more laudable ambitions of providing for the education of those whose means would not allow them to avail even of the Wadhwan School. The munificence and foresight that has supplied this desideratum rightly and richly deserves the gratifications and appreciations as well of the Rajas as of the Grasias.

I am delighted to find that this Institution has been entrusted to the care of *my* old *Guru* Mr. Turkhud, who has a deep insight into this sphere of human activities. His practical experience at the Rajkumar College and as Head of the Education Department of Kathiawad must tend very materially to the success of the College. I am gratified with the general knowledge of the boys and with their smartness of appearance and demeanour.

Practical encouragement would be of more service to this important Institution than long speeches, and I wish every Ruler of this Province exhibits towards it that tangible sympathy and appreciation which it so richly deserves.

I on my part promise to try and send some more boys from my State.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I will not tax your patience any further, but before I sit down, I cannot help mentioning one thing that mars the pleasure in the hour of all this rejoicing,—I mean the absence to-day of my uncle, your illustrious Ruler, and his noble consort. But Gondal I have the privilege to regard as my own and, to a place over which I am so gratuitously lay a claim, visits cannot be rare.

In conclusion let me once more express my sense of thankfulness to the Kumar Saheb and to the Staff and to the Kumars for the kind reception given to me.

MR. TURKHUD'S SPEECH.

Mr. Turkhud spoke as follows:—Maharaja Saheb Yuvaraja, Ladies and Gentlemen.—My best thanks are due to you, Maharaja Saheb, for the trouble your Highness has taken in distributing these prizes to-day, and for the sympathetical way in which you have spoken of this Institution and of the work that is being done in it. No one can be more delighted than I am to see your Highness, an old pupil of mine, presiding here to-day and giving one more proof of the kindly interest you have always shown towards the improvement of the condition of Grasias.

I cannot let this opportunity pass without emphatically declaring that this College does not set itself as a rival to other similar Institutions elsewhere. It is, as its name implies, a College for Grasias. In the management of the College our aim is not to obtain, as pupils, sons of Nawabs or heirs to large States. Such find their way to other and more expensively kept up Institutions. We are content to meet the wants of the majority of Grasias who are generally poor and whose States are small and who cannot afford to spend large sums of money on the education of their sons.

The report that has just been read will show that this Institution has steadily kept in view its aim, viz., the education of the sons of Grasias, and has made its course of study specially adapted to meet the future needs of those kumars when they grow up and have to manage their small States. Therefore, a course of agriculture is a distinguishing feature of this Institution. For the purpose His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Gondal has not hesitated to spend large sums for the provision of Physical and Chemical Laboratories, where, as in Europe, every pupil carries out his own experiments and studies their subjects in a thoroughly practical way. I can say with confidence that no other Institution can be found in the province which is so throughly equipped. You have heard that instruction in village-accounts will be provided during the next term, and that will make the course complete. This speciality in addition to the general instruction given in other similar Institutions is a distinguising feature of this College.

Another distinguishing feature is that the *fees* (Rs. 300 per year) which include Board, Lodging and Education are most moderate and will influence the reach of the majority of Grasias.

It will therefore be seen that this College is specially suited to the acquirements of Grasias in every way and not only deserves but demands the patronage and assistance of all well-wishers of Grasias; and that it is an Institution which Grasia States and the Government should cordially support—most specially managers of encumbered estates and others who have to face the problem of suitably educating their wards without doing it in a manner that will bring greater and still more complete ruin upon those estates.

CALCUTTA STUDENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 13.

The *Englishman* learns that a large number of students are now openly writing to the Registrar of the Calcutta University, giving the names of the Colleges in which they study and stating that they belong to the Swadeshi party and take part in every demonstration in the City, and asking the University to do its worst.

FACTORY LEGISLATION NECESSARY FOR INDIA.

Delhi Mill-Owners' Views.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 13.

In view of the possibility of Factory Legislation being initiated in India on lines that may cripple young and struggling industries, the Delhi Mill-owners' Association have formulated a presentation on the subject with special reference to the question of compulsory provision by Mill-owners of house accommodation for Mill operatives and the question of limiting hours of adult labour.

As to house accommodation the members of the Association are of opinion that the interference of the Legislature is neither desired nor required. As a rule the operatives wish to live with their own families and in their own Mohallas and Wards where most members of their brotherhood live and until and unless the Millowners compel them to live within the precincts of the factories, they do not see why Millowners should be responsible for the house accommodation of the mill-hands who are as free to live wherever they like, as any other persons under the Crown.

In fact, experience shows that although quarters were made in the beginning by some of the mills for mill-hands at a nominal rent, they preferred to live at some distance from the factory in their own *basties*. Besides, this gives them some little exercise of walking in fresh air in the morning and evening which is much to be desired in their case, particularly when we remember that as a rule they leave their homes early in the morning and return late at night.

From the mill-owners' point of view it is not desirable that they should live close to the factories so that they can unwarrantably, at all hours of the day, visit their houses, much to the injury of mill work.

As regards improved house accommodation, in the opinion of the Association, it is the duty of the Municipal authorities and of the Health Officer to see that the houses and places where these persons live are suitable, with reference to sanitation, etc., and if there be found any defect in the matter, they should deal with it in accordance with the law. As to limiting the hours of adult labour the Delhi Mill-owners Association say that as regards the question of the restriction of adult labour to twelve hours per day, the Association thinks that that is a new thing in the labour history of India. The Indian workers are not accustomed to work diligently at one time for a long period and then take rest as their brethren, the Western labourers, are accustomed to do. They require short periods of rest which they invariably get in the name of smoking, eating and drinking, at least three times in the forenoon and to the same or greater extent in the afternoon, besides the usual rest of half an hour in the middle of the day when the mill is stopped. In fact they get more than two hours rest out of the 14 hours that at present they are supposed to be at work, at any time of the year. In the six months of the hot weather they nominally work for 13 hours and in the winter season for 14.

COLLEGE SQUARE MEETING.

Bepin Pal's Sympathisers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 13.

A largely attended public meeting was held in College Square, Calcutta, last evening to express sympathy with Bepin Pal in his incarceration. Surendranath Banerjee presided. He said that the whole country deeply sympathized with Pal and were all prepared to go to jail.

Leakat Hoosain said that the time had come to work out the salvation of the country.

Lalit Mohun Ghosal said that Bepin Pal was not being treated well in jail, and gave some instances of the treatment which he said had been received by three students who were in jail.

Wednesday's meeting lasted till 8 p. m. and was attended by the police who were armed with *lathies*.

THE LAZARUS BROTHERS.

Students Eluding Identification.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 13.

According to a Dinajpur telegram to the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, the brothers Lazarus are out of hospital.

The police wrote to the Assistant Secretary of the National Institution yesterday asking him to produce eighteen boys at the Railway Police Station, but he expressed his inability to comply with the request.

Lazarus Brothers, guarded by the police, will probably go to the National Institution to-day to identify their assailants.

A Jubbulpore telegram to the same paper, bearing yesterday's date, says that all the boarders have left from out of the 125 students who attended the College.

A compromise is said to be possible if the matter is reasonably and sympathetically handled.

LAHORE RIOT CASE.

Appeal Hearing Fixed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 13.

Monday, September 23, is the date fixed for hearing in the Punjab Chief Court of the appeal in the Lahore Riot Case. Sir William Clark, Chief Judge, and Mr. Justice Chatterji will be on the Bench.

INCREASE IN PASSAGE RATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am glad that "Anti-Trust" has taken up the question of the Passage Rates to England. The various Steamship Companies seem to forget that the Passenger Traffic is not the one that pays them, it is the cargo. Then why not increase the rate per ton, instead of increasing the passenger rate? The Austrian Lloyd S. S. Co. in 1905 charged Rs. 488 as 2nd Class *return fare* to Trieste or Venice. This year I believe they charge Rs. 600 and possibly now Rs. 660. The reason, I believe, is better steamers and a fortnightly service! There is the Italian S. S. Co. They charge Rs 575 2nd class return to Genoa and Naples with free wines. The French Line is I believe as expensive as the P. & O. The whole question could be definitely settled if the Austrian Lloyd and the Italian Companies were to amalgamate by Agreement to charge Rs. 488 2nd class and Rs. 700 1st class return fares and run a fortnightly service, doing the voyage in fourteen days. Then there is Government, would it not be possible during the off season for Government to allow their boats to run for the sake of Government and other employes at reasonable rates? Perhaps this may not be possible, but if the two Companies I mention came forward and showed a little generosity towards the exile in India, perhaps then there will be some kind of a solution to the vexed question.—Yours, etc.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Sherlock Holmes.

This highly improbable and melodramatic play was staged by the Bandmann Comedy Company to a large house last night. The story is perhaps the most involved ever presented on the professional stage, but the display of revolvers, the drugs, the flashing—and smashing— of lamps and lanterns, the numerous disguises, and the air of something dreadful coming, appeals to the gods, who applauded vociferously. Mr. Claude Ring was in good form as the supernatural detective, while his low-down rival, Professor Moriarty, was very well played by Mr. Sydney Pearse. For once in a way Miss Florence Hamer was not an injured woman; Miss Violet Vorley playing this part very effectively. The ladies seem quite superfluous to the piece, however, and the attempt to drag in a flavouring of sentiment at the fall of the curtain was simply funny. However, that's no fault of the players, and they all played quite excellently.

To-night *A Message from Mars* will be repeated.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 14, 1907.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

FIFTY years ago, to-day, Delhi was captured from the Mutineers who had held it against all attacks for no less than twelve weeks. At Delhi, as has been observed, the British, from the outset were the besiegers, and nothing in British history—not even the story of Sir Richard Grenville and the *Revenge* of the Fusiliers at Albuera, or of the Guards at Inkerman—is a more kindling story of how for months a handful of British clung to the Ridge outside Delhi, fighting daily with a force ten times more numerous than themselves and yet besieging—or maintaining the show of besieging—the great city which was the nerve-centre and heart of the whole Mutiny. In the words of Dr. Fitchett, "at Cawnpore and Lucknow the British fought for existence. At Delhi they fought for empire! While the British flag flew from the Ridge at Delhi it was a symbol that the British Raj was a red gleaming menace of punishment to all rebels. Had that flag fallen for twenty-four hours, India, for a time at least, would have been lost to England. But it flew proudly and threateningly aloft, undestroyed by a hundred attacks, till at last Nicholson led his stormers through the Cashmere gate, and the fate of the Mutiny was sealed." The Ridge, referred to, stands on the banks of the Jumna, sixty feet higher than Delhi, and extends for about two and a half miles towards the Grand Trunk Road. The Ridge was only a coign of vantage for attack but a rampart of defence. Below the centre, extending to the left, the British camp was pitched in and around the old cantonments. In order to assure our hold of the rocky height, Sir Henry Barnard threw upon its extreme right point, where the memorial now stands, a heavy gun battery, twelve hundred yards from the city wall. A short distance to the north a heavy mortar battery was sunk in a hollow of the slope and beyond it was Hindu Rao's house, where was established our main picquet. In front of it was a centre, half-moon battery. Three hundred yards further to the north was the observatory, a strong old building near which our heavy gun battery was erected. Beyond the observatory was an old Pathan mosque, whose stout walls afforded shelter to a picquet. Further north was the Flag-Staff Tower, which was held by a strong infantry picquet and two guns. The position was of considerable strength. But the walls around Delhi were about seven miles in circumference and some twenty-four feet in height, with bastions in good order, each holding ten, twelve or fourteen pieces of artillery. They were covered for a full third of their height by an admirable glacis and had in front a ditch of considerable width and about twenty-four feet deep. The eastern face of the city rests on the Jumna river, and at this season of the year when our operations were being carried on, the waters washed the base of the walls. All access to the besieged on the river-front was therefore impracticable; and there could be no real investment of Delhi and, while thus altogether unable to invest Delhi, as Professor Forrest puts it in his History, "the besiegers were for some weeks the besieged. Their exertions were addressed not to capturing the city, but to the more pressing work of defence. The batteries of the enemy and their marksmen posted in the buildings around never ceased harrying the besiegers who, day after day, had constantly to be under arms beneath a burning sun to repel the frequent and powerful sorties."

It is not our purpose to recapitulate the history of the siege or of the sorties on the Ridge, but to recall the event of fifty years ago to-day, which, as we have intimated, had such important results. Through constant bombardment the city walls had been breached near the Cashmere and Water bastions and on the night of September 13th four Engineer officers, Medley, Lang, Greathed and Home were sent down to examine them. They reported the breach in each case to be practicable, and five columns were formed for the attack. The first, under Brigadier-General Nicholson, consisting of the 75th Regiment, the First Bengal European Fusiliers and 2nd Punjab Infantry, was to storm the breach near the Cashmere bastion and escalade the face of the bastion. The second, under Brigadier Jones, of the 61st Regiment, consisted of the 8th Regiment, the 2nd Bengal European Fusiliers and the 4th Sikhs, and was to storm the breach in the Water bastion. The duty of the third column under Colonel Campbell of the 52nd Light Infantry, consisted of the 52nd, the Kumaon battalion of Gurkhas, the 1st Punjab Infantry and was to assault the Cashmere gate after it had been blown up by the Sappers. The fourth column, under Major Reid, consisted of the Sirmur battalion of Gurkhas and Guides and such of the picquets, European and native, as could be spared from Hindu Rao's house, altogether 860 men and 1,200 men of the Cashmere Contingent. It was to attack the suburbs of Kissengunge and Paharipore and support the main attack by effecting an entrance at the Cabul Gate after it should be taken. Finally there was a fifth, or reserve column, under Brigadier Longfield of the 8th Regiment, which was composed of the 61st Regiment, the 4th Punjab Infantry, the Baluch battalion, the Jhind contingent and two hundred of the 60th Rifles—to await the result of the attack and, on the columns entering the city, to take possession of the posts which the General had previously assigned to it.

Accounts of the attack are numerous and differ in detail. The news of the massacre at Cawnpore had reached the soldiers who were determined to do or die. Some unavoidable delay took place, which detained the advance and it was already dawn when the columns got fairly in motion. Perhaps we may take the narrative given by Professor Forrest as most reliable, taken as it is from official documents and private letters which are fully authenticated and punctiliously quoted. Long before dawn broke, he says, the assaulting columns had taken their appointed places. The first column was marched silently down to the Kudsia Bagh; the second a little to the right; and the third waited on the high road which leads to the Cashmere gate. There were six thousand, five hundred men, who were going to take that strong city defended by thirty thousand desperate and disciplined rebels. About seventeen hundred of that force were British soldiers, a handful of men, but terrible in their strength, their discipline and the passions awakened in their hearts. Toil and hardship and the memory of their slaughtered women and children had made them savage and determined to wreak vengeance on the guilty city. An incessant play of artillery was kept up on the walls in order to drive the enemy from the breaches and protect the columns as they formed. It was intended that the assault should be delivered at the break of day; but many of the men belonging to the different regiments of the storming force had been on picquet duty all night and it took some time for them to join their respective corps. The sun had risen high over the horizon when the loud roar of the guns suddenly ceased and each soldier during the brief moment of silence braced himself for the conflict. Then Nicholson gave the signal. he Rifles, with a loud cheer dashed to the front in skirmishing order, and at the same moment the heads of the first two columns appeared from the Kudsia Bagh and moved silently and steadily against the breach. The story is graphically told by Forrest as by many another historian. Every step taken in advance by almost every man of the several columns has been depicted. Every man was a hero that day. They saved the situation and they destroyed all chance of the mutineers' success. It is not our purpose to stir up feeling, or to recall unnecessarily the horrible scenes enacted at the time. We merely desire to remind the student of history that it was fifty years ago to-day.

THE PARSI FESTIVAL OF THE DEAD. To-day ends the most solemn festival of the Parsis which they keep in honour of their dead for the last ten days of their year, and they begin new year or Naoroz. The Parsis, as we have had occasion to say on these columns before, have the commendable custom of remembering their dead on several occasions during the year. They religiously keep every year the death-days of their departed relations and friends and offer prayers to them. They believe that the *Manes* or shades of the departed have the power to intercede for them with God and therefore they invoke their assistance. The *Ferohars* or *Manes* of the good are believed to be potent in this way and are invoked specially. They have in their liturgy a long prayer for this, called the *Farwardin yasht* in which the *Ferohars* of all the good are invoked. Besides the invocation of the dead by their relatives and friends on their death-days, there is the general invocation of all the departed souls of the community on three special occasions during the year, called the *Farwardigans*. One of their months, the first, is dedicated to the dead, and also one of the days of the month, the ninteenth, called Farwardin. Hence the ninteenth day of the first month is set apart for this worship of the dead. Also in the same way the nineteenth day of the ninth month is reserved for this purpose. The third occasion, which is that just brought to a close, is the most solemn of all; it is not restricted to one day but extends to ten, and with the old-fashioned part of the community, namely those who rejoice in the epithet 'orthodox', this festival is spread over seventeen or eighteen days. Among those who believe that it extends to ten days the festival is over to-day; but with the orthodox—and they are the majority in the community—the festival is still going on and will not end till Friday next, the 20th. This festival is a very pointed instance of the tendency of the people to extend their festivals as much as possible. Albiruni, the learned Arab writer on chronology among all the ancient nations, including the Persians, says in his work written at the beginning of the eleventh century, that originally this *Farwardigan* was of five days' duration, but that, owing to some dispute arising, they extended it to ten. The Parsis have twelve months of thirty days each which give only 360 days to the year. In order to bring this number up to 365 for completing the solar year, they add five days at the end of their year after their twelfth month. Now the dispute was whether these five supplementary days were to be held sacred to the dead, or the five days preceding them which were the last five of the twelfth month. To end the dispute in a pleasant way, the people accepted what both sides contended for, and held the festival of the dead for both these periods of five days, ten in all. This happened already when they were in Persia ten or eleven centuries ago. But since their arrival in India they seem to have had another opportunity of extending this festival and making it in all one of seventeen or eighteen days. When and on what occasion this was done is not known, like many other things in their past history during the days of their obscurity in India, But very likely this extension must have taken place in the eighteenth century, and must have arisen in this wise. Six days after this festival, which occurs during the last ten days of the year and is over to-day with their New Year's Day, there comes another very solemn festival called *Khordad-sal*. To-day is the New Year's Day festival. So the people must very likely have given the reins to their festive tendencies and joined to-day's festival with that of six days hence, and made another of six days, and tacked these six days on to the preceding ten days, thus making one long and merry festival of sixteen days. These long holidays must have been all very well for the old more leisurely times when people had not much to do In England, too, formerly there were such long festivals. But the pressure of business, and more active habits of the community have compelled them to seek to curtail these long drawn out holidays in the name of religion. The Parsis have seen the necessity of this reform, and of late they are adopting in increasing numbers the sensible way of restricting this festive season dedicated to the dead, to ten days. During this festival the ignorant people believe that the dead do come, when invoked, in all reality; and they lay for them food and drink in their houses, which they are believed, in all earnestness, to taste. This simple-minded belief is however fast dying out, and will ere long be quite dead.

RED RUST IN TEA. TEA planters have reason to feel thoroughly pleased with their association for having engaged the services of Dr. Harold Mann for investigation into the scientific aspects of tea planting. Reports as to the result of researches made come from Dr. Mann's pen with bewildering rapidity and all of them contain information which can be put to practical use by those concerned. The latest work issued has been written in conjunction with Mr. C. M. Hutchinson, and this monograph on "Red Rust" is perhaps one of the most important publications with which the tea trade has been favoured. The blight attracted attention as long ago as 1880 and has, since then, been variously described as "Red Rust," "White Blight" and "Leprosy." In 1903 Dr. Mann, as also Dr. Watt, described the disease as "getting worse for many years and one of the most alarming the industry has to face." The disease has been found in every part of the tea districts, and has been spreading in a manner which has rendered it a very formidable pest indeed, It is a curious fact that the pest is an alga, or water-weed; and, as Dr. Mann and Mr. Hutchinson point out, the comparative rarity of algæ which do serious damage to plant of any sort renders the few cases in which they do occur, of considerable interest. Hitherto, they tell us, no enthophytic or parasitic alga has been described which can be considered as a serious blight on a cultivated crop, with the solitary exception of that with which the publication before us deals. It is held to be established that the "red rust" of tea, caused by this alga, is the most serious blight of cryptogamic origin to which the tea plant is subject in North-East India, and, say the authors, "it is one whose seriousness is now being recognised by planters all over this part of the country." The effect of the blight on a bush is progressive. A bush attacked is generally worse in the second season and, if the disease be not checked, the ultimate result is death of the bush, though this does not happen for some years. There are means whereby the spread of the disease may be checked, and one of these is excessive moisture: the effectiveness of moisture in checking the growth of the pest has been proved, naturally and by artificial experiment. But nature has provided safeguards whereby the blight is singularly well protected from the effects of moisture. This fact, ascertained by actual experiment, would make it seem expedient at first sight to destroy all leaves carrying algæ patches. Unfortunately, owing to the immense numbers of such leaves, this method of dealing with the blight is quite impracticable. The remedy suggested is simple. Actual experiments have proved that healthy shoots are less liable to attack than sickly ones and, as far as can be seen, the first step to be taken is to see that the fields are kept so refreshed that all bushes are kept up to a high standard of vigour. Unfortunately this is somewhat Utopian. It is the object of all growers to maintain a high standard of production, and therefore it can hardly be expected that "red rust" will be wiped out altogether by this means. Perhaps in time some more direct method of extermination will be discovered; meanwhile planters must persevere, buoyed up with the hope that the manuring which will provide the vigour to keep off the rust will also help towards a heavier crop over and above that which is saved from the rust.

THE NIGERIAN RAILWAY. MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL has evidently succumbed to the charming of Sir Alfred Jones, if one is to judge by the very optimistic view he takes of the prospects of cotton-growing in Nigeria. So far, many experiments have been conducted and as a result a certain amount of cotton has been produced but not enough to justify an expenditure of two million pounds. That the expenditure is justified on other grounds we have already admitted. Government took over Northern Nigeria from the Niger Company in 1900. The Company confined its operations practically to the banks of the river and it was not the intention of Government to extend the sphere of operations. Unavoidable events, however, caused a great expansion. To-day, though a civilised Government has been established, the position is precarious. It takes weeks to send a small body of troops from one garrison to another and supplies have to be carried on the heads of coolies for practically every foot of the journey. Strategically the line is more than justified. Mr. Churchill seems to be unduly elated at the success of the cotton experiments made and quotes export results only ignoring all places where the work of cultivation has been a failure. It is in Lagos that the best results have been obtained. In 1903 Lagos produced 500 bales, in 1904 2,000 bales, in 1905 3,300 bales, in 1906 6,000 bales, and this year the yield would amount to 12,000 bales. Although that production was on a minute scale compared with the great needs of the Lancashire cotton industry, Mr. Churchill said he had been informed by persons of the greatest authority that the increase in Lagos was greater than was the increase of the cotton industry when it was first located in the Southern States of America. But times and demands are entirely different. Mr. Churchill's hopeful outlook has yet to be justified, however. Because the natives are now able to buy Manchester goods he suggests that laziness prevents them from growing any more cotton to manufacture themselves. Some allowance should be made for the quality of the cotton. Undoubtedly Nigerian cotton has been sold in Lancashire and will continue to be sold, but the greatest reticence has been observed as to its value and for that reason, as well as the many known failures to grow at all, experts have become sceptical.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s *Peninsular*, with the homeward Mails of the 7th instant, arrived at Aden at 1 p.m. on Thursday.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. *Moolian*, with the outward Mails of the 6th instant, left Suez at 1 a.m. on Thursday.

ON Sunday and Friday next Queen's Road will be closed from 4 to 8 p.m., from the Chowpaty Level Crossing to the junction with Walkeshwar Road, on account of the Ganpati procession.

SIR HAROLD DEANE, Chief Commissioner, N.-W. Frontier Province, who is now a guest at Viceregal Lodge, stays from yesterday at Knockdrin as guest of Sir Louis Deane, Foreign Secretary.

IT is understood that Colonel Herbert, of the 5th Cavalry, is likely to officiate as Chief Commissioner, Andaman Islands *vice* Colonel Browning proceeding on leave, but formal orders have not yet been issued.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday by the P. and O. Co's Mail steamer *Devanha*, were Brigadier-General F. M. Bettington and Mrs. Bousfield, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt.

THE Legislative Council at Wellington, New Zealand, has rejected, without a division on the first reading, the Bill sent up by the Lower House making the Council elective by the Lower House and women eligible for membership.

STUDIES IN THE OCCULT.

VI—Clairvoyance.

"CLAIRVOYANCE" is a term employed to designate a species of phenomenon which is appreciably rarer than telepathic messages or premonitory dreams. It is "a name for a supposed or alleged process of perceiving objects or scenes at a distance and without any of the normal impressions of sense." This is the accepted technical meaning of the term to-day; but until recently it was far more comprehensive and embraced as well the phenomena of telepathy, apparitions and mediums. It is obvious that the chances of explaining the mysteries of the occult are increased by the differentiation of phenomena and their division into separate classes. Now clairvoyance, though it may appear to be closely articulated to some of the classes of psychical phenomena which we have already treated of, yet may be truly said to have distinct characteristics of its own. For instance, it differs from telepathy in the fact that the phenomena explained by it are not necessarily mental states of someone at a distance. "The apparent character of clairvoyance is that it represents perception of distant objects rather than the perception of distant minds." Clairvoyance may be roughly described as supernormal vision, and will probably have to be explained by some process of higher consciousness, as to which we are still in ignorance. Some explain it, not by an unknown power in the individual mind, but by discarnate agency. However true it be that 'spiritistic elements are often associated with clairvoyant incidents," there are numerous cases of clairvoyance in which such agency cannot be credited, and those who have most carefully studied the subject conclude that clairvoyance cannot be accepted as evidence for discarnate agency. Whatever it be, the faculty which is one of very high potentialities, is only found in certain persons, and is in them generally set in operation during a mesmeric sleep-but sometimes through the instrumentality of a crystal. Fortune tellers to be successful require to possess a clairvoyant faculty in addition to the more remarkable power of experiencing premonitions.

Our first instance is taken from Mr. Podmore's "Modern Spiritualism." A certain Professor De Morgan went one evening alone to dine at a house in which his wife had never been. On returning home at 10-45. p. m. his wife informed him that a little girl, whom she had been treating, had in a mesmeric sleep followed him to the house and given a complete account of it. The girl described the construction of the house to Mrs. de Morgan, informed her that at 1. 2. Mr. de Morgan was talking to certain people whom she correctly described, and that there were wine and water and biscuits on the table. Mrs. de M. said "no, coffee surely," but the girl persisted, and was proved to be right. Other details about the colour and character of the curtains were given, and as Mr. de Morgan had not noticed them, subsequent verification was necessary. In every particular the clairvoyant was correct. In another case cited by Mr. Podmore a lady staying in a house thirty miles from Edinburgh was asked by Prof. Gregory to spiritually visit his son at Greenock. She immediately did so, announced that he was playing with a dog, described the dog and the surroundings and called out suddenly "oh! the dog had jumped up and knocked off his cap!" Afterwards the boy ran up to the kitchen and got something which looked like a potato from the cook. With the exception that the potato turned out on inquiry to have been a biscuit it was found that all the details even the minutest were exact. The case cannot have been one of thought reading, for such details do not enter into telepathic messages, while in telepathic phenomena an agent is required and the boy did not know the lady nor were his thoughts devoted to any but the trivial affairs of the moment. Had the father known the facts he might have been regarded as the agent in a telepathic message, but he was not in a position to know them, and it is clear that the case is one of clairvoyance pure and simple. The lady had a faculty of supernormal vision; more we cannot say in the present imperfect state of our knowledge of the occult. In a sense these two cases are experimental, but many of the experimental cases that we read about savour of the seance room, when, however, the experimenters were *bona-fide* researchers working for the S. P. R., their experiments are acceptable. Thus, we hear of a clairvoyante reading the time from a watch in a closed box, the hands of the watch having been twisted about promiscuously; of the contents of a number of packets so wrapped up as to disguise the nature of the contents, correctly read; of a series of trials at telling cards enclosed in an envelope which would not permit the transmission of light. In all the experiments the successes were far beyond what chance could explain. To cases where one of the experimenters was supposed to be in "rapport" with the somnambulist, some exception might be taken on the ground that there was a telepathic influence at work; but this explanation could not be made to cover all the experiments of the kind detailed in the "Proceedings" of the S. P. R., as when the somnambulist told the company the contents of a letter of a very unusual nature, and which the experimenter who was supposed to be in "rapport" with her had never seen. One more experimental case we must quote, one which points to the potentialities of clairvoyance in the detection of crime. A prisoner in a French prison had committed suicide by strangulation with his pocket handkerchief. The doctor and the procurator happily he thought them of questioning on the subject a somnambulist, Marie, who happened to be in the same prison at the moment. The suicide had been kept an absolute secret, but when the doctor, after putting the girl to sleep, produced the handkerchief and placed it in her hands, she "flung it from her with horror" and told her listeners about the suicide. Further, she described the murder for the perpetration of which the suicide had been imprisoned and, finally, she described the place where he had hidden his murderous weapon—a kind of hatchet. Search was instituted, and her words resulted in the discovery of the instrument of crime. The hypothesis of previous knowledge cannot apply at least to the finding of the hatched, nor will telepathy suit the case. It is an instance of a highly developed and eminently useful clairvoyant faculty. The police might do worse than employ regular somnambulists of this character on their staff.

We come now to spontaneous illustrations of clairvoyance. They are perhaps more remarkable than the experimental cases in that persons whom one would not suspect of a gift for the occult do often show a wonderful faculty for transcending space by what we call the clairvoyant faculty once or twice in their lives only. Such persons are much less likely to be fraudulent than professionals. Even if some of the phenomena are capricious and only lead to the discovery of unimportant events proceeding at a distance, we must not complain but accept them for the sake of the few interesting visions, as also for the sake of the testimony that any instances, however trivial, afford of the existence of the clairvoyant faculty. We shall conclude this sketch with a few of the more remarkable spontaneous instances, taken chiefly from the *Proceedings* of the S. P. R., Mrs. Sidgwick's and Mr. Myers' collection being the best. There is the case of a Russian doctor who, when taking his afternoon siesta, dreamed that he was transported into a little room where a woman was suffering from hemorrhage. A complete picture of the room and its equipment was formed in his mind, a picture which was completely verified when he was called in to treat a victim of hemorrhage the same afternoon. This must have been a clairvoyant rather than a telepathic dream. Thought transference cannot account for such a detailed vision. Nor would all the items of the vision be accounted for by a hypothesis of resurrected memories. One extremely good instance is the clairvoyant knowledge of events taking place at sea, such as the loss by the mate of some of his fingers and their dressing by the surgeon, facts confirmed on the arrival of the ship in port. Finally we might mention a case in which a professional clairvoyant in Boston told the relations of two boys who had been lost what had happened to them and where their bodies could be found. The boys had suddenly and mysteriously disappeared, and all search had been in vain. The clairvoyant's said that they had gone on a certain lake and that they had been drowned. She described all the details of the boathouse, the manner of their death and indicated the precise spot where they would be found. In everything she was correct. There are about twenty witnesses to this case. Many equally remarkable cases have come within the ken of most of us. To be ashamed of believing in them is needless, the fact of clairvoyance surely is sufficiently well proved. It is only the explanation of these phenomena and their articulation with the other manifestations of the supernormal which baffles the skilled investigator. We must patiently await future developments: for the present the honest collection of evidence must suffice.

CURRENT TOPICS.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

[BY A FREE-LANCE.]

DR. POLLEN. IT can scarcely be said with truth that Dr. John Pollen is now a Current Topic in Bombay. On the other hand he certainly was one once and he is now quite a Current Topic at home, though perhaps not of much importance. Evidently the attractions of Esperanto Conferences at Cambridge have proved superior to those of the local Bar, and perhaps the Doctor's choice is not an unwise one. The Esperanto people, with Dr. Pollen as Chairman or Secretary, have been having a high old time at Cambridge. They had a ball and many meetings, which were addressed by prominent members of the University, most of whom will be recognised by old Cantabs as well known cranks. Dr. Cunningham of St. Mary's and Professor Mayor of St. John's are two very well-known people indeed. Also at one of the festivities Colonel (?) Pollen announced that Lord Roberts had become a member. I should like to be the first in India to publicly congratulate our late Commissioner of Salt on his newly acquired rank. It is also perhaps permissible to ask how he acquired it, and whether it is not rather after the style of Yankee military titles? I have a sort of recollection of Dr. Pollen being for a brief period a Major in the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, *honoris causa* rather than for any practical purpose. But how he became a Colonel? Ah! there's the rub. It is really going just a little too far, is it not? Perhaps, however, some of our local princes appointed him a Colonel in their State armies during his recent visit to India. If so, I may be permitted to apologise.

THE PIERROTS. Referring once more to the various entertainments with which Bombay is about to be blessed, the most important will undoubtedly be the Pierrot performances on the 24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th. These have already been so extremely well put before the public that it is hardly necessary to say anything more. Mr. Croft proved himself a very competent stage manager last year and Mr. Marsh is a very comic comedian indeed. The chorus are most self-sacrificing, and devote many hours per week in order to attain perfection and to afford amusement to the public and provide shekels for the Indo-British and some Parsee charity. It is certainly very altruistic to find a company of English amateurs performing for a Parsee charity and I trust the action will be duly reciprocated by our Parsee friends. As a matter of fact ninety per cent of people go to these amateur shows in search of amusement and quite irrespective of the object for which they are given. The Pierrots are sure to have large and enthusiastic audiences, but it is to be hoped that, with so much talent available, they will be rather more ambitious in their next endeavour.

CRICKET. At the time of writing, the Bombay team are in process of getting a severe whacking from the Poona Gymkhana, which is scarcely surprising, considering that the team that has gone to Poona would scarcely form a respectable B team for the Gymkhana. It has only one bowler—West, and only one bat—Powell. Under these circumstances it could scarcely be expected to make much of a show against the very powerful eleven Poona is able to place in the field. On the other hand it is certainly much more sporting to go up even with a weak team than put off the match as Poona has done on one or twice. The Presidency match begins on Thursday and I hear that neither Patiala Mistri, Pavri, Bulsara, or Daruwalla, are going to play, which is perhaps as well, as the Presidency side is proportionately weak, especially in bowling. It ought to be a big scoring match and extend well into Saturday, and I believe the Presidency will win owing to the advantage the Poona wicket gives them. It should, however, be a very good game and it is not odds on either side. Friday night's Poona trains ought to be very full indeed.

DRUNKENNESS. The different stages of drunkenness have now been medically defined. The occasion was the trial of a lady for being drunk and disorderly, before that well known beak Mr. Plowden. It appears that there are seven stages of drunkenness, starting with irritation, then a mellow stage, and proceeding through other stages to the seventh and last stage, death. Mr. Plowden did not seem to altogether agree with the medical evidence, but it has to be remembered that the doctor's remarks referred to the process of getting scientifically drunk. Alas the ordinary individual on the spree never pauses to get drunk in a scientific manner. He takes what comes, irrespective of whether it be grain or barley or grape or even potato spirit. The ordinary division of drunkards is into those who become more affable and pleasant the drunker they get, and those who become less so. The latter are the most objectionable people in the world and ought either to be removed from it or else prevented from ever touching a drop of alcohol. Drunkenness has many strange features. I remember a well-known football player at college who used, on the occasion of bump suppers and other similar festivities, to get drunk and become violent and very dangerous to everyone around him. He would think nothing of knocking a man's head against the wall. But he had one singular feature. If you said to him beforehand—'Look here X, you are certain to get drunk to-night: be a good chap and leave me alone,'—you might be sure that he would remember and not touch you. I daresay this will sound highly improbable, but it is nevertheless absolutely true.

MUSCLE. England is getting into a very hypocondriacal state. She is wondering whether she is not in a state of decay and she is elevating certain slight symptoms into alarming ones. I am induced to write this by the fuss that is being made over the success of other nations against us in the realm of muscle and I. This success has no doubt been very remarkable. In football the New Zealand and South African teams have administered toko to us. We still hold our own at cricket, but there isn't much in it. A Frenchman is golf champion. Australia holds the men's lawn tennis championships, and America the ladies. We have not won any of the important marksmanship events this season. A Belgian crew defeated the flower of English rowing at Henley. An American defeated Eustace Miles for the championship of real tennis. Immediately the croakers pronounce the imminent downfall of England in Athletics. To my mind this is quite absurd. Victories by Australians, South Africans, and Canadians, should not be esteemed as boots on English powers but are more truly proofs that the sons she sends abroad are worthy children of the Motherland as well on the playing as on the battlefields. As regards Massy, the Frenchman, winning the golf championship, it is sufficient to say that he learned his golf at North Berwick. Real tennis is a French and not an English game and England has no claims to a monopoly of it. The victory of the Belgian crew in the Grand at Henley ought to be a matter of congratulation to us as well as to them, as it will give a much needed impetus to this sport. There is nothing so healthy for a pampered individual as a good licking, and it must be admitted that England, through having the field almost entirely to herself, was becoming unduly proud. After all there is not much satisfaction in being first in anything when there is really no serious competition whatever.

My notes written above with regard to the Presidency Match will, I fear, be somewhat belated. But let them stand all the same.

I should like to conclude by regretting the artistic sense of a public which calls for a repetition of "East Lynne" to the exclusion of so bright and amusing a play as "All of a sudden Peggy."

LADY MCKENNA, widow of Sir Joseph McKenna, left the bulk of her fortune of £36 000 to societies on the care of horses and dogs. For Rorey and Ruffles, her two dogs, there are annuities of £40 each for their maintenance. To make certain that her horses should never know a less kindly mistress than herself, Lady McKenna directed that they should be destroyed. To the Metropolitan Drinking Fountain and Cattle Trough Association she left £500, and the residue of her estate is bequeathed to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

THE TROUBLE IN MOROCCO.

GENERAL DRUDE ADVANCES

Taddert Captured by the Bayonet.

DOUBTFUL EFFECT ON THE TRIBES.

NEWS OF KAID MACLEAN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 12.

Telegrams from Casablanca state that the French had one killed and six wounded.

Nothing of real value was found in the Camp, the loot having been removed into the interior.

The effect of the move is doubtful. The enemy were too few to regard the defeat seriously, the recent concentration of tribes having apparently dispersed owing to the scarcity of food, leaving a small force to hold the camp till fresh supplies were available.

LATER.

Reuter is informed that Raisuli's terms have reached the Foreign Office.

Informal negotiations are proceeding between the British Minister Mr. Lowther, and a representative of Raisuli, which it is hoped will shortly result in Sir H. Maclean's release.

THE TSAR SHIPWRECKED.

Royal Yacht Seriously Damaged.

AN UNCHARTED ROCK.

ST. PETERSBURG IN IGNORANCE.

The *Standart* has a rent forty-two feet long amidships and another rent forward.

The rocks on which she struck are uncharted.

POLITICS IN PERSIA.

A Cabinet on Trial.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 12

Reuter, telegraphing from Teheran, states that after an animated discussion, Parliament has agreed to obey the Shah's commands to give the new Cabinet a fortnight's trial, when Ministers found wanting will be replaced.

NEW MILITARY AIRSHIP.

Strictest Secrecy Observed.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 13.

The *Daily Mail* states that the Military Authorities have establishe1 a station among the remote Athole Mountains in Scotland, where experiments with a new aeroplane are being conducted with the strictest secrecy.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Medical Examination of Children.

NEW DEPARTMENT CREATED.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 13.

The Board of Education has estab ished a Medical Department to assist Local Authorities in the Compulsory Medical Examination of Elementary School children.

THE NEW CUNARD LINER.

Intense Interest in the New Record.

PREPARATIONS IN AMERICA.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 13.

Unprecedented interest is being taken in the v"age of the "Lusitania" on both sides of the Atlantic.

Scores of Marconigrams are published showing the daily progress of the liner.

It is expected that she will smash the Queenstown record.

Extraordinary preparations are being made to welcome her in New York.

CANADA AND ORIENTALS.

Japanese and Chinese Arm Themselves.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 13.

The *Times'* New York correspondent telegraphs that all Japanese and Chinese at Bellingham have been warned to leave immediately. The Japanese working in canneries are armed and declare that they will resist any attempt to expel them.

The Japanese and Chinese are arming, at Seattle where the Anti-Oriental League intend to hold a grand International Demonstration.

The Ship "Montcagle" has proceeded from Vancouver to Victoria where the Japanese were landed. She returned to Vancouver to land the Hindus, but the Steamship Officials, owing to the enormous crowds, ordered the Hindus back to the ship.

CRICKETERS FOR INDIA.

Acquisitions for Jamnagar.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 13.

The Sussex Professionals, Vine and Cox, are going to India to coach Prince Ranjitsinghji's team.

THE DONCASTER CUP.

Result of the Race.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 13.

The following was the result of the Doncaster Cup which was run to-day :—

Velocity	1
Bridge of Canny	2
White Knight	3

There were six starters.

Won by three-quarters of a length with a neck between second and third horses.

The betting was 7 to 1 Velocity, 6 to 1 Bridge of Canny, 4 to 6 on White Knight.

STORIES OF A GREAT JUDGE.

LORD BRAMPTON ATTAINS HIS NINETIETH YEAR.

Lawyer Who Refused the Gaekwar's Brief of 50,000 Guineas.

Many happy returns to the Right Hon. Lord Brampton, famous for many years as Sir Henry Hawkins, who attains his ninetieth year to-day. Two years ago nobody thought he would live to be counted among the nonagenarians, but he recovered from his serious illness to be often seen again on his well-known white horse in the Park.

Sir Henry Hawkins was a public character in a sense which cannot be explained merely on the ground of his judicial capacity. Ever since the Tichborne case his name had been as familiar to the man in the street as that of the Claimant himself. The real secret of his popularity was his strength of character, combined with a knowledge of the world which was as extensive as it was accurate. As Mr. Reed put it in the boat of arms with which "Punch" fitted the new baron, "Aquila non capit muscas"—"Flies don't settle on *him*." Shocking as the suggestion may be, it would perhaps be not a bad thing if some other judges, remarkable for their moral tone or their sense of humour, were, like Mr. Justice Hawkins, to go to racecourses in their odd hours. Even the criminal classes recognised in Sir Henry something of a "pal." The terms "the old 'un," "the old bloke," had an intimacy born of genuine regard; and there is no doubt that throughout the East End "'Enery 'Awkins was a first-class name."

Of his earlier years the only reminiscence of Lord Brampton worth mentioning is the sight in 1830 of the return from Bedford Gaol of a cart bearing the dead body of a youth of seventeen, who had been hanged for setting fire to a stack of corn. "Years afterwards," says the Judge, "when I became a judge, this picture, photographed on my mind as it was, gave me many a lesson which I believe was turned to good account on the judicial bench." Young Hawkins's father was a solicitor at Hitchin, and the lad was articled to his uncle, who was the clerk of the peace. But he always hated the drudgery of an attorney's office, and at the age of twenty-two he made up his mind to go to London to study for the Bar, abandoning a simultaneous ambition for the stage. The step was opposed by the entire family, but young Hawkins had his way, and found his feet so soon that in three years he was independent of the allowance which his father had agreed to make him for five. Nevertheless the grudge—if one may use so strong a term for a small matter—seems to have been kept up for many years till, in fact, the days of the Tichborne trial, Lord Brampton closes his story of that great triumph with the words—

But greatest of all events in that eventful day was one which went deeper to my feelings. My old father, who had taken so strong a view against my going to the Bar, and who told me so mournfully that after five years I must sink or swim; my old father, who had never once seen me in my wig and gown from that day to this, the almost closing scene in my forensic career, came into court and sat by my side when I made successfully the greatest effort of my life.

In his experiences of famous Judges, Lord Brampton says of Mr. Justice Graham. He was the very pink of politeness, even to prisoners. Once, presiding at the Old Bailey, he had to sentence sixteen men to death, mostly for petty thefts. He inadvertently missed out one name, and after the men had left the dock the gaoler mentioned the omission :—

"What is the prisoner's name?" asked Graham.

"John Robins, my lord."

"Oh, bring John Robins back—by all means let John Robins step forward. I am obliged to you."

The culprit was once more placed at the Bar, and Graham, addressing him in his singularly courteous manner, said apologetically :

"John Robins, I find I have accidentally omitted your name in my list of prisoners doomed to execution. It was quite accidental, I assure you, and I ask your pardon for my mistake. I am very sorry, and I can only add that you will be hanged with the rest.

Another judge—we are not told his name, but he was a Scotch one—was less considerate :—

One day a celebrated advocate was arguing before him, when, to express his contempt of what he was saying, the cantankerous old curmudgeon of a judge pointed with one forefinger to one of his ears, and with the other to the opposite one.

"You see this, Mr.——?"

"I do, my lord," said the advocate.

"Well, it just goes in here and comes out there!" and his lordship smiled with the hilarity of a Judge who thinks he has actually said a good thing.

"I do not doubt it, my lord," said the advocate, "What is there to prevent it?"

It is a foible of judges to be overwhelmed with a sense of their own importance. We have an amusing story of Huddleston, who, along with Manisty, dined on circuit with the Lord Mayor of Liverpool :—

The Queen's health was proposed of course, and Manisty, with his innate good breeding, stood up to drink it, whereupon his august brother judge pulled him violently by his sleeve, saying, "Sit down, Manisty, you damned fool! we are the Queen!"

In his reminiscences Lord Brampton tells us that the most agreeable court of any he ever practised in was Baron Pollock's—"a man at all points a scholar, a lawyer, and a gentleman." His recollections of Denman are also pleasant, though he was "almost too dignified for small occasions and too stern for trifling foibles.' That fault could not be charged against Mr. Baron Martin, whom prisoners must have liked. An old offender was charged with a petty theft :—

"Look," says the Baron, "I hardly know what to do with you, but you can tak' six months."

"I can't take that, my lord," said the prisoner; "it's too much. I can't take it, your lordship sees I did not steal very much, after all."

The Baron indulged in one of his characteristic chuckling laughs and said :

"Wal, that's vera true; ye didn't steal much. Well, then, ye can tak' four. Will that do—four months?"

"Nay, my lord; but I can't take that, nuther."

"Then tak' three."

"That's nearer the mark, my lord, but I'd rather you made it two if you'll be so kind."

"Very well, then, tak' two," said the Judge, "and don't come here again or if you do, I'll give you——Well, it'll all depend."

Some judges are otherwise but young Hawkins soon was able to hold his own with them. Lord Abinger, for example, was very fond of putting suppositious cases to counsel which had no perceptible relevancy. "What would you say, sir," he once asked Hawkins, "if so and so, and such and such, and this and that were the case?" "My lord," replied counsel, "I should say that that case was not this case."

During this time Hawkins was making a huge income, though he never satisfied public curiosity as to the exact figures. He admits, however, that it surprised his wildest expectations; "and even now when I look back it seems absolutely fabulous." He once refused a fee of 50,000 guineas because it involved a visit to India. The Tichborne case, of course, was a severe loss while it lasted, for it monopolised his energies for practically two years. Hawkins's known skill was really a peril to his own side. One of the jury admitted afterwards that the Claimant's story was so improbable that they did not believe it, but that when they found he could stand days of Hawkins's cross-examination they began to have doubts. Hawkins's was on excellent terms with Orton, whom he found both good-tempered and amusing; but he confesses that his life was made miserable by the conduct of opposing counsel, to whom he refused to speak ever afterwards.

Hawkins refused the first offer of a judgeship, mainly because he did not want to abandon his position and friends at the Bar, "for a judge's position is one of almost isolation." When the offer was repeated by Lord Cairns two years later, however, it was accepted, and Sir Henry Hawkins took the seat in which he served his country so well for two-and-twenty years.

There is a striking simplicity and pathos about the closing pages of his reminiscences. "It all reminds me," says Lord Brampton, after a reference to departed friends, "that the signal has been given to ring the curtain down." It will fall, at all events, whenever it does, on a great and honourable career.

"INDIA" SEDITION CASE.

Hearing of the Appeal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 13.

The Punjab Chief Court was crowded when Sir William Clark, Chief Judge and Mr. Justice Chatterji sat to hear arguments of Counsel in the *India* sedition case which came to them in the form of an appeal by Dina Nath and Pindi Das from sentences of 5 years' rigorous imprisonment each passed by Mr. Boyd, Special Magistrate.

Counsel for Pindi Das, Editor of *India*, argued that his client had no other object in publishing the alleged seditious appeal to the Indian Army than to better the condition and pay of the sepoy. Counsel for Dina Nath, Manager of the *Hindustan* Press, argued that the prosecution had not established that *India* was printed at the *Hindustan* Press, whereas the defence had shown good reasons to suppose it was printed elsewhere.

Mr. Bewan Petman, for Government, travelled over the evidence of those witnessed who had testified to buying *India* from the *Hindustan* press one of whom also said that it had a ready sale among sepoys. He commented on the friendly relations between the two camps of *India* and *Hindustan*. Isher Das and Pindi Das were at school together and Shanti Narain, an ex-Sub Editor of *Hindustan* in sending the letter for publication in *India* which was found on Pindi Das at the time of his arrest, writes most familiarly saying in effect: "Dear Pindi Das.—Here is a bomshell for you." Mr. Petman then ran through the evidence of other witnesses who were positive that *India* of April 25th was printed at the *Hindustan* Press. As to the two appellants' story before the Magistrate it was contradictory altogether. Pindi Das particularly contradicted himself continually. The account of the alleged quarrel between the two was absolutely uncorroborated. It was fair to assume that if Pindi Das had been able to produce a y stronger evidence as to where *India* was printed in order to rebut the allegation against *Hindustan* he would have produced it. Counsel ridiculed the evidence of a Jamadar who had gone into great detail as to what was printed at the *Hindustan* Press. In the first place machinemen had to work so fast that they could not read what they were printing; in the second place the Jamadar was illiterate and could not be expected to know what he was working at. In conclusion Mr. Petman said that all the defence evidence was unsatisfactory and without doubt Dina Nath was responsible for what came out of the *Hindustan* Press. He knew the sort of paper *India* was and therefore as owner of the Press he was equally culpable with the Editor of *India*. Dina Nath kept a press at his own risk and if he did not wish to publish seditious matter he did not take sufficient care to ensure that such stuff was not published. But what sort of stuff did Dina Nath engage for his paper? Men like Amba Pershad, a man with three previous convictions for sedition, and Shanti Narain, the author of the "bombshell" article already referred to.

With regard to punishment Pindi Das pleaded his delicate constitution and frail physique. Then he also had urged for him his poor education. He was educated enough to write most pernicious articles. No article could be more dangerous in its effects than that of April 25th in *India*. It was a special form of sedition affecting the Army's Allegiance.

Section 131 contemplates as a maximum sentence transportation for life. As for Pindi Das's explanation that he only wanted to better the native soldier's, pay he must have known that the sepoy's pay of Rs. 9 and the British Soldier's pay of Rs. 30 per month were sums governed by the labour market. Of course no sepoy could come forward and say he had been influenced by the article adversely to the Government and so direct proof of the evil the article had done was out of the question. One or two copies of that article would have done little or no harm. The harm was done when Pindi Das and Dina Nath reprinted it and circulated thousands of copies. Therefore the offence was aggravated. Pindi Das had shown no contrition nor helped to undo the harm he had done by helping the prosecution in finding out the source of the evil. Neither appellant deserved any mercy. Five years for tampering with the troops was anything but harsh.

Mr. Chuckerbutty, in reply for Dina Nath, said he wished to make a few observations under Section 517. That Section did not contemplate a further punishment. It only dealt with the question of property and that property might be the instrument for the commission of a crime. Instruments for the making of false coin or material for making infernal machines were liable to forfeiture, but Section 517 did not contemplate the confiscation of a Press—the property of a convicted person which might subsequently be harmless. Counsel quoted a case in which the Chief Justice of the Punjab Chief Court had decided that the decision of a Lower Court ordering the sale of a pony and cart whose owner had been convicted of furious driving and the giving of the proceeds to the plaintiff was a straining of the meaning of the Section. The turn-out could be driven legitimately and properly and not invariably negligently. be proper way to punish the negligent driver was not to take away his property, but in some other way. Counsel thanked the Judges for the indulgence extended to him during the four days of the hearing. The Court reserved judgment.

DACCA STABBING CASES.

A Detailed Account.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 13.

The Dacca correspondent to the *Pioneer* says :—

The following is a detailed account of the stabbing affairs in Dacca on the evening of the 4th of September. After the passage of the Janmastome procession two lower class Hindus were sitting at a temporary *pan* stall at the junction of Patualali and Wise Ghat Roads, watching the crowds who were still moving up and down Patualati when they were suddenly attacked from behind by a party of persons who felled them with *lathis* and stabbed them several times and then vanished as quickly as they had come.

One of the men succumbed to his injuries, the other is expected to recover.

Murder was committed at a place which was brightly illuminated not only by an electric lamp post under which the men were sitting but by lights from shops which surrounded it on every side.

Three persons have as yet been arrested by the police. They are all of them young hands belonging to the educated classes. About an hour later a Hindu "goala" was stabbed in the back when walking in one of the most respectable quarters in the town. He turned and seized the assailant whom he recognized as a Hindu student with whom he had previously had a quarter but being stabbed again by another youth was compelled to let him go.

The first assailant was shortly afterwards arrested by the police and the whole matter is being throughout investigated by the authorities.

CALCUTTA STREET ROWDYISM.

Suppressive Measures.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 13.

An instance of the increasing tendency to street rowdyism and disturbances due to political agitation in Calcutta was brought yesterday to the notice of the Commissioner of Police.

On the evening previous at Baranoni Ghose's Street a beat constable was suddenly attacked by two young men said to belong to the student fraternity who after assaulting him ran away and were soon out of sight.

In view to guard against breaches of public peace orders have been issued by the Commissioner of Police deputing a batch of European Police Sergeants to patrol the Northern division of the town every evening under the direction of Superintendent Aldridge, while native policemen, when on street duty, will be armed with the regulation "lathis" until further order.

Other precautionary measures are under consideration.

SIR G. ARBUTHNOT'S TRIAL.

Mr. Norton's Opening Speech.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 13.

Mr. Norton opened his speech to the Judge and Jury, thus :—

I do not intend to enter into any argument on the case that has already been presented to you by the Crown, but I only intend to limit myself to the facts which I intend, on behalf of the defence, to place before you. I desire to place before you my public emphatic protest against the way in which this case had originated and against the way in which it has been conducted. I shall have occasion, hereafter, when my case is closed, to give my reply to the whole case for the Crown and to lay before you certain facts coupled with certain enunciations of the law with regard to the duties of a Public Prosecutor and the sources which are expected to be beyond all cavil and dispute and which will fortify my suggestion that the conduct of the case is in direct violation of justice and the dignity of trial.

I will content myself now by saying to those who are responsible for the administration of Criminal Justice that if the question is asked whether the prisoner had a fair trial, all I can say as Counsel for, Sir George Arbuthnot, is that the bitterness of this trial will remain with us always.

We have not had a fair treatment from the Crown. There have been obstacles put in our way—a course that has been adopted from the origin, and from the very time that this case was launched in the Police Court up to this day and almost to the close of the case for the Crown, there has been a specious attempt to try to split up one count into two charges and have it done by means which do not commend themselves to my view of right and wrong. Mr. Norton continued his speech this morning for two hours again animadverting on the procedure adopted by Government in this prosecution and the methods of the Crown Counsel to such an extent that Mr. Powell protested.

Mr. Norton concluded by contending that if he obtained an acquittal for the accused on the first count as promised the major portion of the second count fell through for want of evidence.

His Lorhships ruled that there was evidence on this point to put before the Jury.

Mr. Nort n having concluded examined, as first witness for the defence, Mr. J. H. Peebles, for 30 years the Chief Accountant of the late firm of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. The examination was not concluded when the Court adjourned for luncheon.

DACCA STABBING CASE.

Further Arrests.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 13.

The following appears in the *Statesman* this morning :—"Dacca, September 12.—The further hearing of the Dacca Stabbing Case was fixed for the day after to-morrow by the District Judge on a motion for bail on behalf of Khogendra, a student of the Dacca College, who is charged under Section 304 with stabbing Shashi, deceased, who was a sweetmeat-seller of the town. Another man who was stabbed in the same place is a goldsmith.

In another case, the complainant charges Jotirmay with stabbing him. Jotirmay was on this ground refused bail to day.

Another arrest was made this morning of the son of Kalipraeana Roy, a Professor in the Jagannath College.

In his dying declaration, Shashi made no mention of students, though in the first information recorded by the police he is said to have done so.

The investigation is in charge of Chandrakanta and Sharafat Ali, who will be remembered in connection with the Comilla case. Inspector Purna Lahiri, who has left for the Sedition cases at Calcutta, was also here.

A vigorous investigation is going on. The Magistrate has postponed his visit to Shillong temporarily.

SEDITION IN BARISAL.

Printer of "Hitaisihi" Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 12.

A Barisal telegram to the *Empire* dated to-day, says :—The office of *Hitaisihi* of a vernacular paper was searched by the police yesterday. The Printer has been arrested and released on bail. The Editor is absent in Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 13.

The following is from the *Bengalee* :—Barisal, September 12.—Last night, at 10 o'clock Babu Ashutosh Bagchi, Printer of the Barisal *Hitaishi*, was arrested for an offence under Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code, and set at liberty on furnishing surety.

The subject-matter of the sedition is an article entitled "Where lies our power," published in its issue of 12th Sraban.

Three files of letters and other papers were taken away by the police.

WEEKLY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 12.

There were in all India in the week ending 7th instant, for which returns are to-day issued, 6,390 plague deaths, of which 4,498 were in the Bombay Presidency, 616 in the Central Provinces and Berar, and 406 in the Mysore State. The disease is in almost entire abeyance elsewhere.

The statement in to-day's weather report, to the effect that there are as yet no indications of a termination of the breaking of the rains in Northern India, is bad news for the Punjab, where moisture is now urgently needed to bring on the autumn harvest and to enable ploughing to begin for the winter crops, which are the principal staple in this part of India.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Improvement in Pay and Establishment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 12.

The schemes proposed by various Local Governments have recently been sanctioned, whereby the Subordinate Veterinary establishments are strengthened and certain improvements in the pay of this useful branch of the public service are made

AMIR'S TOUR.

Preparations at Balkh.

(FROM AUSTRALIAN PAPERS.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 13.

A Frontier correspondent to the *Pioneer* states that great preparations have been made at Balkh for the reception of the Amir. Sardar Ghulam Ali Khan, the brother of the Governor of Balkh, had apparently some reason to feel uneasy over His Majesty's visit to this place but he has now received a letter from the Amir calming his fears and assuring him of His Majesty's friendship.

BANK OF BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 12.

The Bank of Bengal has raised its rates for demand loans to 4 per cent.

THE POONA SEASON.

Polo and Races.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 12.

Poona has now regained at last its wonted appearance and is very full of visitors, so much so that there are no vacant rooms at the Hotels. People have been a long time in coming this year but they have come at last. Doubtless the many events of interest now taking place have attracted a large number, and we are now in the very busiest and gayest part of the season. The Poona Races proper began last Saturday and the entries this year have reached a record figure, and there is also plenty of quality as well as quantity. The most interesting social event of the past week was the Ladies' lunch at the Club of Western India, before the races yesterday. It was a big affair and there were some 150 members and their friends present. The Club was very prettily decorated with ferns and flowers and the Band of the East Lancashire Regiment was playing. The races afterwards, when the Poona Derby was the chief interest, were more largely attended than ever, and from the large crowds that thronged the betting ring it was obvious that if ever the W. I. T. C. follow the example of Calcutta and abolish the bookmakers in favour of the totalisator, it will be a most unpopular move with every one. We grumbled hard about the weather for some five weeks but it has really not served us badly on the whole. There is no present prospect of the monsoon recommencing and we are having glorious weather for the Racing Cricket and Polo.

The Open Tournament was commenced last Monday, and this year has attracted a larger entry than usual. The draw was as follows :—

Free Lances	} Jodhpur	Jodhpur	}
Jodhpur			
13th Hussars	} 13th Hussars		
Wanderers			
26th Light Cavalry..	bye		
34th Poona Horse..	bye		

There was a very large gathering of spectators on Monday and Tuesday, when the first two matches were played in the above order, including H. H. Sir Pertab Singh, Maharajah of Idar, who presented the Challenge Cup which is now being played for. The Free Lances and Wanderers are both scratch combinations, and were not expected to go very far; though they each had one or two good players.

The first match on Monday between Jodhpur and the Free Lances was not productive of very good polo, and Jodhpur were able to take things fairly easily, pressing from the start. The first attack failed, but they soon came back again and the Maharajah scored the first goal, the only one of the chukker. No score was made in the third chukker, which was the most evenly contested of the lot, and the only time during the match when the Free Lances looked dangerous. The others all went in favour of Jodhpur who eventually ran out winners by 8 goals to love. The goals were scored by the Maharajah (3), Dhokal Singh 2); Gurman Singh (3 and Fateh Singh (1)

The ground had been played and practised on a good deal since the close of the Junior Tournament, and had got a bit cut up; this was a good thing, as although a bit bumpy, it was no longer slippery, and the ponies got a good foothold for stopping and turning. There was a good deal of missing especially at first, owing to the roughness of the ground, but afterwards the hitting of the Jodhpur team, and of the Maharajah in particular, was very good, and they placed the ball with great accuracy. The feature of the Jodhpur play was the handiness of their ponies, which were all Arabs. They rode off hard when necessary, but seemed to lay more stress on turning quickly, and always having one or two men on the ball. The ponies of the Free Lances appeared rather clumsy and ill-trained in comparison. Tomkinson was the best for the scratch team and several times saved what looked like a certain goal, but the others did not shine much and Forbes missed a good deal.

Teams :—

Free Lances :—W. T. Miles, T. R. Badger, T. S. Forbes, H. A. Tomkinson (back).

Jodhpur :—Fateh Singh, Thakur Dhokal Singh, Thakur Guman Singh, and H. H. the Maharajah of Jodhpur (back).

Umpires.—Major Leslie and Major Martin.

On Tuesday the Wanderers made a better show against the 13th Hussars than had been expected. For the greater part of the game, while their ponies could last, they had the best of it, and the 13th Hussars were not able to put themselves ahead till the fifth chukker, when they rode round them. The game started stickily but soon quickened up and from then on to the end was a good fast galloping game, though neither side showed themselves to be particularly good. Bayley scored for the Cavalry very soon after the start, but the Wanderers got the upper hand and Graham equalized just before the end of the chukker. The second chukker was blank and evenly contested all through, and so far there had been nothing in the game either way. Soon after the start of the third chukker the scratch team pressed and Lucas scored with a nice long shot at an angle, which he lifted high over the flags. The same player put them another point ahead after the change of ends, with a very difficult shot from an angle. After this the chukker went on for a long time before the ball went out of play, extending to twelve minutes altogether, the ball travelling up and down the ground fast all the time, till the ponies looked dead beat, and were moving very slowly at the finish. The Wanderers ought to have got another goal in this chukker, as they worked the ball down till it stayed a short way in front of the Hussars' goal. Lucas and Graham both rode over it and MacSwiney, coming up from back, had the easiest of chances, but he failed to hit the ball which was hit away into safety the next minute. The fourth chukker was very short, only three minutes, but the Hussars, whose ponies were beginning to tell, rubbed one point off their deficit, Marchant scoring.

Up to this time the Wanderers had had a shade the better of the game, but a great change was at hand. The fifth chukker was the decisive one, and the Hussars, who were on fresh ponies, outrode their opponents, who were on tired ones, and scored four goals practically making the game safe. The goals were scored by Dangar, Wigain and Bayley (two). The Wanderers were not quite done with yet though, and struggled very hard to equalize in the last chukker. Lucas made a very good run, winding up with a fine shot which scored, and the final score was :—13th Hussars 6 goals and Wanderers 4 goals. The Wanderers played a very good game for a scratch side and more than held their own except in the fifth chukker, when they were completely outridden. Dangar played splendidly for the Hussars and is one of the best backs seen in Poona for some time, and Bayley was best of the others. Lucas was quite at the top of his form, and his shooting was wonderfully accurate; the Poona Horse must have a very good side if they can afford to leave him out of it. Gibbs at No. 1 showed great judgment in taking the ball on himself, placing or leaving it for his No. 2, but his ponies were not big enough to worry Dangar much in a ride off, though he tried hard enough. Graham sometimes hit very well, and had often to help MacSwiney whose hitting was weak, and who was badly mounted.

The 13th Hussars are not a great side, and will not probably make much of a show against Jodhpur in the semi-final to-morrow. The match to-day between the two Cavalry teams should be a very good one, and it is hard to say who should win, though I rather fancy the 26th Cavalry.

Teams :—

13th Hussars.—Capt. T. H. S. Marchant, Capt. F. G. Bayley, Col. E. A. Wiggin, and C. G. Dangar (back).

Wanderers.—W. B. Gibbs, Capt. G. W. C Lucas, D. Graham, and Capt. J. C. MacSwiney (back).

Umpires.—Col. Westlake and Capt. Bremner.

The Gymkhana played a scratch team who called themselves "All Poona," at cricket last Tuesday and had the best of a drawn game. As they have generally done this year, the Gymkhana won the toss, and went in first on a plum wicket. Greig and Tillard opened the innings and soon obtained the upper hand of the bowling. Runs came very fast and the partnership for the first wicket realised 115, when Greig was well stumped by Chenoy for 63. There is never anything to say about his batting. He is too well known and it is always just "Greig." Hinde who came in next knocked up 29, in which was included a six, and five hit. Tillard was the fourth to leave at 201, having made 39 without giving a chance. He had had luck in not completing his century, as he was out to a good catch in the long field, when only wanting one run to complete it. Anstruther also played a good innings for 48 and the innings was closed at 277 for 6 wickets. The bowling was never very difficult and the ball was a little hard to hold sometimes, in consequence of some short showers.

"All Poona" did not do very well in their innings and had put together 114 runs for four wickets when stumps were drawn. Biggs made top score with 43, for which he hit very hard, and Chenoy and Parekh each contributed 23. Bowle took the four wickets for 26 runs, all clean bowled, and was sending the ball down a good pace. Hinde bowled very well but was out of luck, the ball several times beating both bat and wicket, and a catch was missed in the slips off his bowling.

The match against Bombay on Monday and Tuesday was something of a fiasco, as the Bombay team was very weak in all departments, of the game. They came short and Cadell and Phillips played for them. This match is generally regarded in the light of a trial for the Presidency Match just afterwards, but it was not much of a test this year with one side so very much stronger than the other. Poona made 387 for 5 wickets, and got Bombay out for 88 and 110, winning by an innings and 189 runs. The wicket was just plum, and as easy as only a Poona wicket can be, though the ball came along a good pace, and there was no excuse for the smallness of the Bombay scores, except bad batting.

Poona won the toss again and Greig and Hinde started the innings at 12-30. Greig scored faster than he usually does, and at tiffin-time at two o'clock had made 105 out of 178, Hinde being also not out with 71. Greig who did not continue his innings after lunch, did not give a chance till his score had passed fifty, and then he was missed twice, once giving a return to Lamb who was bowling, and once being missed behind the wickets. Rutter took his place and knocked up 40 very well and quickly, being followed by Field. Hinde also reached his century soon after this, but was out directly afterwards. He played a very good innings though he did not score so fast as his partners, and he played very sound cricket. The bowling was very tired by this time, and runs were easy to get; Tillard hit up 31 in ten minutes, and Anstruther who made 19, helped Field to put on runs at a great pace. Stumps were drawn at 5 p. m. to enable the players to watch the Polo match, and the score stood at 387 for five wickets, Field not out 71. The bowling was not of a very high order, as the score indicates, and nearly all the side had a turn with the ball, and the fielding was none too good West took two wickets and Reade and Lamb one each.

When play was resumed on Wednesday, the Poona innings was declared closed, and Bombay went in to bat, but collapsed entirely before the bowling of Hinde and Anstruther who were both getting a bit of work on the ball. Only four of the side managed to get into double figures, Reade making top score with 21. Hinde took 5 wickets for 49 runs, and Anstruther 4 for 36, and Bowle dismissed the last man Cadell, with his first and only ball.

Bombay followed on, and lost Cadell at 11, and then Powell and West took the score to 23 before lunch. After the adjournment Bombay looked like doing well and possibly saving the game: Powell and West played well and took the score to 62, before the former was caught for 32. Phillips came in and hit well, West to put on another 31 runs before he was bowled by Anstruther. Score 93 for 3 wickets. Then, however, a collapse set in worse than in the first innings. West, who made 47 in very good style, and was well set, was run out at 102, and the last six wickets only added eight runs to the score, no one seeming able to shape at Anstruther's bowling at all. Anstruther was the most successful bowler and took 7 wickets for 29 runs: but several of the wickets fell to what appeared to be full-tosses. Greig and Bowle each took one wicket and Powell and West both played very well and their batting was the more marked in comparison with the poor show made by the rest of the side. It was a great pity that Bombay could not have got together a stronger team.

There are several changes in both sides for the Presidency match to-day; there are again five players from Poona in spite of the absence of Airy and Crump. Their places are taken by Field and Tillard both of whom have made a lot of runs lately, and are change bowlers; Tillard is also a very good field. The weak spot in the team is undoubtedly the want of really good bowling: Turner, from Rajkot, is probably the best on the side, though Hinde may do very well if he is at the top of his form. The other bowlers are Greig, Faviell, and Middlemass from Ahmednagar, so that there are plenty of bowlers, though it is problematical if any of them are good enough to let the Parsees out cheaply on a plum wicket as it is sure to be. The batting is very strong all the way down the side, and they should make a lot of runs. The Parsees will probably feel the absence of Pavri and K. M. Mistry very much, and the want of the latter's batting may just turn the fortunes of the game. Powell is the only Bombay man playing and he has fully justified his selection; and the team is completed by Priestly and Captain Ross from Belgaum.

The meet last Sunday was at the 7th milestone on the Bombay Road at 7 a.m. A jack was found in some gardens near the 8th mile, which ran round through cultivated land in a circle back to the gardens, out of which he was turned and killed on the far side. Another jack was soon found which went away at a good pace and a good gallop was expected, but he was killed at the end of ten minutes, and the brush was presented to Mrs. St. John Graham. After waiting some time, a third jack was found, which ran fast for 20 minutes till some boggy ground was encountered near Chikli, which stopped most of the field. Some half dozen managed to find a way through and followed the hounds through some cultivated and irrigated land, where the pace was slow, for another quarter of an hour, till the jack was finally lost near the Moyani River.

During the run Mr. Symon's horse fell, and caught his rider's leg who was unable to extricate himself without assistance, which was speedily forthcoming from another Bombay member of the hunt. Fortunately he was not damaged except for a slight shaking, but the horse was severely cut about the knees, and rather badly hurt.

CHITTAGONG PORT IMPROVEMENT.

Costing over Thirty Lakhs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 13.

The dredger for the Port of Chittagong with its various subsidiary apparatus has cost the total sum of 6¼ lakhs of rupees, of which nearly the whole has been paid.

The Government has also sanctioned Rs. 27,000 for Establishment, and up to the present the work has proved satisfactorily.

The total cost of revetment works at Chittagong amounted to nearly 5 lakhs at the end of the last financial year and more could have been spent but that the Assam-Bengal Railway was unable on account of the abnormal rise traffic to rail down the stones collected in the Jatinga Valley.

A length of about 5,700 feet of the right bank of the river below the railway terminus has been revetted and the work has proved satisfactory. It has therefore been decided to extend this revetment on this bank to a distance of about 3½ miles.

In all the total cost will be Rs. 24 lakhs, but as the Provincial Funds can no longer bear the whole cost of the work it has been decided that the Port Commissioners are to provide for one-half by a loan taken at 4 per cent, interest from Government and the other half will be provided by Government from Provincial Funds.

SIR WM. CRUICKSHANK'S CONDITION.

Recovery Expected

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 13.

A private cablegram received in Calcutta yesterday states that Sir William Cruickshank is suffering only from a slight concussion and a favourable issue is anticipated.

MRS. MUIR MACKENZIE'S DEPARTURE ABANDONED.

Serious News from Home.

We deeply regret to announce that, owing to further serious news of the illness of her mother, Mrs. Muir Mackenzie's departure to Europe has been cancelled.

His Excellency has also cancelled his visits to Bombay and Nasik.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE CLOSURE AT WESTMINSTER.

The Secretary of State.

INCIDENT AT MARIENBAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUGUST 30.

To the great relief of jaded legislators and to the no less delight of a rather bored public, the second Session of the Democratic Parliament came to a close on Wednesday, and for once India cannot complain of being overlooked in a King's Speech. A whole paragraph is devoted to the "Great Dependency," as His Majesty is made to style it, and the unrest is alluded to in words which all hope may prove to be accurate—"certain passing difficulties." When a few weeks ago the Prime Minister enumerated a long string of measures he hoped to pass, he was jeered at by his opponents, and even his friends expressed polite incredulity. But whatever may be his shortcomings he has in this respect been a true prophet and he has shown that he possesses a greater driving power than the world previously suspected. On the whole, he emerges from the Session with undiminished reputation as a Parliamentarian and as a Party leader. When the present Government came into power it was a matter of common talk that he was only a stop-gap leader of the House of Commons; that he would in a very short time sink into the obscurity of a nominal chief by retiring to the House of Lords, and that a more dominating personality would succeed him on the Treasury Bench. The dominating personality was that of Mr. Asquith who was to be virtual Premier under the inspiration of the President of Liberal League, of the organisation of which Lord Rosebery is head and which, as he boasted just before the general election, gave three of its Vice Presidents to the Cabinet, one may say "Where is that party now?" And as to Mr. Asquith—well, unless all the outward signs are deceptive, he is to-day the most devoted of C.-B.'s colleagues. As to the more contentious of the Government measures the Lords have rejected two—the Scottish Small Holdings Bill and the Land Values (Scotland Bill—and "mutilated" a third, the Evicted Tenants Bill, but, from the point of view of "tactics,"—to use word the Premier to the joy of his antagonists artlessly employed the other day—the peers have done the Liberals a good turn. I assume, of course, that as the Ministerialists assert, the country resents the action of the Upper House and means business. We may or may not be on the eve of a great agitation against the House of Lords. In politics it is never safe to pr

enlargement of the Legislative Councils, is referred to as "Mr. Morley's Memorandum." From all whose opinion in such a matter is worth anything, the selection of Mr. Gupta and Mr. Bilgrami to be the first Indian members of the Secretary of State's Council seems to meet with unqualified approval.

"ESPERANTA KONGRESO."

I have received the following interesting communication from Dr. John Pollen, C.I.E., in reply to my suggestion that his friends in India might like to be made acquainted with his impressions of the recent cosmopolitan gathering over which he presided with so much ability, enthusiasm, and tactfulness :—

"The Third International Congress of Esperantists at Cambridge has," he writes, "proved to the world beyond any doubt or cavil that "Esperanto" is no mere fad or dream or empty vision or passing craze—but a great and beneficial and abiding reality : that men from the most distant and diverse parts of the world can meet together and discuss 'human affairs' in every department of life with perfect clearness and facility in this new artmade language—this "abomination of desolation," as the prejudiced Purist calls it. The message to us at Cambridge from the Hague was addressed—'To the *real* Peace Conference.' Altogether I have every reason to be perfectly satisfied with and proud of the success of the Congress over which I had the honour to preside. That success was secured by the indefatigable industry and great organizing ability of Mr. Bolingbroke Mudie—the Hon. Secretary of the Trio—ably assisted by Mr. Mann.

I have been assured by a University Professor of high standing that if the authorities had only realised the commanding genius of Zamenhof and the high rank and importance of many of the delegates accompanying him (such as General Sebert-Rene de Saussure, Marques de Beaufort, and the Representatives of the Belgian Government)—they would have been prepared to take special steps to bestow honorary degrees on Zamenhof and some of his chiefs, even in the vacation.

Earl Roberts, Sir Walter Lawrence, Sir Curzon-Wyllie, the Vice-Chancellor, Lord Cliffden from the *sham* Peace Conference, and judging from the good temper and good feeling that prevailed amongst the Representatives of the thirty different nationalities assembled at Cambridge, we certainly were a *peaceful* Congress. The weather, as well as the City and Country and University authorities welcomed us, and Cambridge never looked more lovely. The visitors from far Siberia, Manchuria and Japan ; from Iceland and New Zealand and Uruguay, saw our Grand Old University Town at its very best, while the subsequent tours to Wales and Scotland gave the foreigners —now no longer foreigners but 'brither' Esperantists —some idea of the loveliness of our land, and some fifty other eminent men joined the Congress as Honorary Members. And to H. H. the Mir of Sind —to H. H. Mir Mahomed Khan of Hyderabad—to Khan Bahadur Hormasje Manekji Bhimdiwala of Bombay—to the Maharajah of Bobboli—to Khan Bahadur Rustom Vakil of Ahmedabad—to the Rajas of Lunavada, South and Chcta Udepur, and to Rustom Taleyarkhan of Bombay, the Congress owes most cordial thanks.

H. H. the Dewan of Palanpur has already intimated his wish to convert the sum he kindly guaranteed, into a donation to aid in propaganda work, and it is hoped other guarantors will follow his generous example. In spite of Kipling's counter-assertion, "East and West" have met at last in Esperanto-land—that country on which the sun never sets and where man understands his brother man !"

The *Times*, which does not share the hopes of L. r. Zamenhof's sanguine adherents, publishes an article in which it speaks of the "Long Vacation Welcome to Esperanto" given by Cambridge, and expresses the opinion that no artificially produced combination of languages will ever be accepted as a working substitute for the variety of speech that is so closely connected with racial differences. The implication in the article that the University of Cambridge gave an official welcome to the Congress and official encouragement to the movement has since been disavowed by the Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. E. S. Roberts, who, by the way, is himself an eminent philologist. He says that the permission readily given to the organisers to make use of a few lecture rooms for the meetings would probably have been given to members of any other Congress visiting Cambridge under responsible management, and that his reception of the Esperantists in the Fitzwilliam Museum was a purely personal one. The Vice-Chancellor's disclaimer appeared in yesterday's issue of the *Times*, and Dr. John Pollen has favoured me with a copy of the reply that he is sending to that journal. He writes :—

With reference to the Vice-Chancellor's letter on the above subject I trust you will allow me as President of Congress to say that I perfectly well understood his attitude towards the "Esperanto Movement," and never in any way gave the slightest countenance to any "misleading inference."

I knew from the first that it was much against the grain and at considerable personal inconvenience that the Vice-Chancellor had consented to receive us ; and in thanking him personally on behalf of Congress, I was careful to confine myself to a general expression of obligation to the University itself for its gracious tolerance.

At the same time I have never concealed from any one my opinion that in honouring Zamenhof, as a scholar and linguistic genius and as a would-be world-wide benefactor, the University would have honoured itself. There are many who think the University ought to have done more than it did, I am not one of those ! I am content to feel that the Town and University owe us thanks ! We shook the dust of ages off the galleries of Great St. Mary's and we succeeded in making "the thoughtless" *think*.

The University is in our debt, and, as I ventured to tell the Vice-Chancellor, the very fact that Cambridge accorded a welcome ("long-vacation" or otherwise) to Zamenhof, will make our grand old University Town known where it was never known before.

"Esperanto" seeks no favour of Lord or Prince or King or Press or Millionaire. It will win on its own merits, whether Universities accord it "a long-vacation welcome" or not !

AN INCIDENT AT MARIENBAD.

I have referred to the undiminished popularity of the London "Halls." Gratifying as in some respects is the improvement in the tone of the entertainments given in those haunts of pleasure, so-called, as compared with the state of things that prevailed say fifteen or to years ago, the best of them is not a place to which one would take a class of Sunday School children or the pupils of a ladies' academy. Still it is a satisfaction to know that we are on a higher plane than that of some other countries, if an incident reported in this morning's telegrams from Marienbad is typical. "King Edward," telegraphs a special correspondent who has been sent to the famous Spa in connection with the Royal visit, "made a strong protest to-night against impropriety in theatrical performances. His Majesty walked out of a café chantant during a performance by a Viennese variety company. He was followed by the Duke of Teck, the members of his suite, and all the English and Americans in the audience. The performance proved to be scandalous in the highest degree. The songs and recitations exceeded the limits of decency to an absolutely unpardonable extent. The King, after listening to one or two items on the programme, one from his seat in the Royal box and left the heatre, remarking : "It is horrible ! It is appalling !" There were several other invited guests in the royal box besides the Duke of Teck, and all of them followed him. The royal box was scarcely empty when the English and Americans, realising what had happened, also walked out as a protest against the indecency of the performance." The correspondent adds :—"Late to-night the manager of the theatre drove in hot haste to the Weimar Hotel to apologise to the King for having failed to apprise His Majesty of the real character of the performance. Whether he was admitted to the royal apartments is not yet known." If the facts are correctly reported above, one would be glad to hear that he had been admitted and that he received an order—the order of the boot !

OLLA PODRIDA.

From the list of "Domestic Occurrences" in Wednesday's issue of the *Times* :—

Hackforth.—On the 21st instant, at Burneside-road, Kendal, to Lilian and Arthur Hackforth (Surveyor of Taxes, Kendal), a second son. *Dat deus incrementum.*

The papers announce that Mr. Arthur Burrows, with one exception the oldest barrister-at-law in the United Kingdom, celebrated his 95th birthday on Monday. He still holds the position of Examiner of Titles, to which he was appointed 44 years ago, and takes a keen interest in all matters relating to the legal profession. A friend of mine, well-known in Canadian circles, received a visit the same day from Senator the Hon. James Robert Gowan, who notwithstanding his 92 years, has just crossed the Atlantic for the purpose of wintering in this country. He went out to Canada from Ireland when a mere boy, got called to the Bar and in a short time was appointed a Judge, his Judicial work lasting no fewer than 56 years. It would be interesting to learn from these two legal veterans the secret of their longevity. Senator Gowan is a non-smoker and practically, I believe, a teetotaller.

Apropos, a well-known City man who formerly occupied a prominent position as a merchant in India told me the following story some years ago. He was canvassing for the Conservatives in the district where he then resided and called upon a voter who happened to be a nonagenarian. The old gentleman was very agreeable and asked his visitor if he smoked. "Yes," was the reply. "Well," was the rejoinder, "my advice is to give it up if you wish to live as long as me." But some people addicted to the weed would not abandon it for the sake of living to 92 and probably the majority of mankind, tobacco or no tobacco, would not care to have their existence on this planet prolonged to the patriarchal age of 92 unless blessed with a phenomenally vigorous constitution.

Apropos the oldest gentleman of the long robe is apparently Mr. W.A.G. Hake, who was born when George III. was King, and four years before the battle of Waterloo. Mr. Hake is now in his ninety-seventh year, but even he is not the father of the legal profession. That position is filled by a solicitor still on the rolls, who was admitted in 1834, twelve months earlier than Mr. Hake's call to the Bar.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, AUGUST 30.
ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr A W Pim, B Cov
Mr A Langley, B Cov
Mr J C Nelson, B Cov
Mr M Hill, B
Mr H L Tilly, B
Mr R H Tickell, B
Mr F W Collings, B
Mr E C S Baker, B
Mr C L West, B
Mr B W B F Flemyng, M
Mr G Monteath, Bo Cov
Major-Gen A A Barrett, C B, Nowshera Bde
Brig-Gen Sir J R L Macdonald, K C I E, C B, R E, Lucknow Bde
Col J S Cowans, M V O

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col J B Gibbons, I M S, B, 4 mo furl
Major V G Drake-Brockman, IMS, B, 5 mo extraordinary leave on M C
Major G T Birdwood, IMS, B, 2 mo M C
Capt E O Thurston, IMS, B, study leave from 1-5-07 to 31-7-07
Mr S M Fraser, C I E, B Cov, 7 days' furl
Mr C M King, B Cov, furl to 7-11-07
Mr J L Ommaney, B, 6 mo M C
Mr D C Grange, B, 2 mo M C
Mr A J Wells, B, 6 mo M C
Mr F W Galloway, B, 2 mo M C
Mr C E Stanley, B, 6 mo M C
Mr R H Tickell, B, 3 mo furl
Mr H Moleny, B 12 days' fur.
Mr R E Barber, B, 3 mo 15 days' furl
Major W Molesworth, IMS, M, 7 mo furl and study leave from 1-6-07 to 31-7-07
Mr M G Sykes, M Cov, 6 mo M C (after 12 days extraordinary leave)
Major J B Smith, I M S, Bo, study leave from 12-4-07 to 6-8 07

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major E T Morgan, B
Capt W O Dawson, ICVD, B
Mr S M Fraser, C I E, B Cov
Mr W L Harvey, C I E, B Cov
Mr A K Smith, B Cov
Mr J T Chamberlain, B Cov
Mr C A Clarke, B Cov
Mr A M B Irwin, B Cov
Mr E R Abbott, B Cov
Mr A Marr, B Cov
Mr C M King, B Cov
Mr R Wordsworth, B
Mr S S Day, B
Mr M S Emerson, B
Mr H O Swaine, B
Mr J F Fox, B
Mr A A Carnegie, B
Mr A Fakenham Walsh, B
Mr B F Taylor, B
Mr G W Talbot, B
Mr J Dobson, B
Mr R W Blair, B
Mr J F Bryant, M Cov
Mr G J Smith, M
Major S Evans, I M S, Bo
Mr L C Crump, Bo Cov
Mr C S McKenzie, Bo
Col W H Henderson, IMS
Col W Dennys, 31 Punj
Col H B Briggs, I M S
Lieut-Col T McKay, 76 Punj
Lieut-Col C Tritton, 104 Rifles
Major J Talbot, 37 Lrs
Major O W Carey, 28 Punj
Major E F Twigg, 124 I
Major H B Ford, 31 Punj
Major F L Moore, 3 H
Major J N Quinn, S M Ry R
Major A B Longden, 37 Dogras
Major D R Adye, 76 Punj
Major A F Thomason, S T C
Major J A Dealy, R E
Major J M Wikeley, 17Cav
Major A R Garden, Q O Corps of Guides
Major F H Pigou, 94R Inf
Capt R Nicolson, 23 S Prs
Capt F G Moore, 6 Inf
Capt W A Hill, 11 Raj
Capt G Knowles, 2 Lrs
Capt A B Battye, 6 Cav
Capt C A G Godwin, 23 Cav
Capt G M Wheeler, 7H Lrs
Capt G H Boileau, R E
Capt W J Cates, S T C
Capt C S Pike, 107 Prs
Capt ATS Dickinson, 51 S
Capt D G Cowie, R A
Capt G B Scott, 27 Punj
Capt C E B Robinson, 117 Mah
Capt D N Anderson, I M S
Capt G A H Beatty 9 H H
Lieut M C Gribbon, 67 Punj
Lieut W J Evans, 2-1 G R
Lieut E A Maude, 26Punj
Lieut T S Paterson, attached 15 S
Lieut W L Wayman. 116 Mah
Lieut H I Willis, 29 Lrs
Lieut S W Fianis, 25Punj
Lieut F Miller, 108 I
Lieut H J W Paterson, 32 S Prs
Lieut B J Cargill, 26 Punj
Lieut H J Elles, R E
Lieut NHL Watts, 89Punj
Lieut E C Kensington, 130 Belooch I
Lieut HCPrescott, 69 Punj
Lieut EWH Marsh, 13 Raj
Lieut A H R Dodd, 17 Cav
Lieut T A Davis, 8 Raj
Lieut W M Churchill, 12 Cav
Lieut O L Ruck. 54 S
Lieut J B Watts, 4 Raj
Lieut A F Stewart, S T C
Nursing Sister Miss N C Quinn, Q A M N S I.

ARRIVALS BY THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 30TH AUG.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Devanha," Commander T. H. Hide, R.N.R., which arrived in harbour yesterday morning, with the English Mails of the 30th Aug., brought the following passengers :—

Argall, Mr O E
Arbuthnot, Mr J
Remington, Brig-Genl and Mrs
Bancroft, Miss M
Brown, Mr D R H
Bourne, Dr A G Mr
Read, Capt G A K H
Burrows, Lt P W
Barker, Mr A W
Beauchamp, Comdr W G
Boddeley, Miss N
Beauson, Mr F H E
Britten, Rev A
Blaitens, Mr J S
Brander, Lt
Crockton, Col W F
Cave, Mr P
Cable, Mr
Cameron, Capt H A
Cogswell, Mr W H
Craggs, Mr A B
Cohn, Mr S T
Corlim, Mr
Calvert, S R
De-la Hay, Mr G D
Dickson, Capt W O R
Duncan, Mr J G
David, Mr D A
Davies, Mr J E
Fuller, Dr C A
French, Mr O G C
Franjee, Mr and Mrs B G and 2 children
Fraser, Mr A G
Frances, Mr P J
Griffin, Major G P J
Gentleman, Mr W
Greene, Rev A D and Mrs
Gray, Mr G
Glass, Mr D J C
Green, Lt
Graham, Capt J D
Gosney, Mr J D
Glendowe-Newcombe, Col A H J
Howard, Mr H F
Herbert, Lt Col C
Heelemann, Mr and Mrs J
Hasanally, Mr A A
Hirst, Mr S
Irgon. (Jnr)
Jones, Mr O
Jackson, Lt H M
Johnson, Mr A G
Jacob Mrs C W
Khairullah, Mr G D
Leader, Miss
Lewis, Mr R S
Litton, Mr H A W
Laitner-Willett, Major and Mrs
Lail, Mr P
Lang, Mr W H
Lavender, Mr S
Lanberger, Mr
Lane, Mr C M
Lorelle, Mr G
Martin, Mr G
MacNeil, Rev H H
Monteith, Mr J
Mehta, Mr
Meitre, Mr L
Montefiore, Miss E
Morrall, Mr E
Mills, Mr W A
Nield, Mr P
Nimehi, Mr
Oliver, Dr S
Porch, Capt O P
Pinto, Mr A C
Prath, Mr E M
Rustywork, Mr and Mrs L
Richens, Mr S A
Roberts, Lt N de E
Rose, Mrs A G
Ratnager, Mr P
Shilton, Mr C G
Sandall, Mr E
Shoulbridge, Capt C A
Stuart, Mr J A C
Sutton, Mr J F
Salebboy, Mr
Thornton, Mr and Mrs E T
Watson, Mr and Mrs and 2 infants
Willis, Mr H J
Worsley, Capt C
Westman, Mr T
Wutzler, Mr H
Wulow, Mr J
Wallers Mr P P

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of "Albions," are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Stewards, etc.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA CRICKET.

Presidency vs. Parsis.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 13.

The broiling sun of yesterday in no way affected the myriads who again turned out on the Gymkhana ground to watch the International Match and there was a tremendous amount of excitement in the Parsee tents, particularly when the Parsees resumed their innings, though at the outset when Maherhomji closed his career for a modest 20 an ominous hush pervaded the ground. The Parsees like the majority of humanity in the East are not byond superstition and Meherhomjee's downfall was regarded with a superstitious dread for the prospects of the Parsee team, but when Mulla took up the willow to defend the honor of his side the Parsee jubilation was eminently justified. His partnership with Raja and others who followed Raja occasioned hurricanes of incessant applause. Mulla had the bowling and the field completely at his mercy for very nearly two and a half hours and the amount of leather hunting which the latter had entitles them to a holiday for a week at least at the termination of the match. Not one of the eight who attacked him with the leather was spared. His hard hits to the boundary almost continuously were a perfect revelation. Mulla is practically a colt among the Parsees. He played in the initial Presidency Match, when he had no opportunity to betray his capabilities, but in Poona he proved a perfect eye-opener and nobody was more astonished at his brilliant performance than his own countrymen. Mistri adopted his slegging tactics and Pavri attempted to follow suit but neither of them succeeded so triumphantly as he did.

It is too early as yet to anticipate the possibilities of the valiant Presidency team though their prospect of climbing up to the Parsees with six wickets down for 99 does not look quite so roseate as all would like to see with Greig not out for 50 and five to bat. There is still hope for the best, however.

YESTERDAY'S GAME.

With four wickets down for 65 the Parsees resumed their first innings with Meherhomji 20 and Mulla 12 at the wickets.

Hinde from the Gymkhana end attacked Meherhomji, the Captain of the team, on whom the Parsi hopes are hung, but unfortunately his career was cut shot. Hinde's third ball in the first over broke his defence and brought him to grief without giving him a chance to score. He was clean bowled—(86—5—20). Raja took his place and his first stroke was to lift one from Turner to the boundary and with a series of singles 90 was signalled. Raja was evidently determined to adopt the slogging tactics, for the next ball from Turner was sent to the boundary and he treated one off Hinde in the next over similarly. Mulla caught the contagion and dealt in like manner having cut him first to the boundary, and after fifteen minutes' play the score rose to 110.

Faviell now came on in place of Turner and his first delivery to Raja was tipped for a single and Mulla sent his third flying to the boundary the fourth being slogged for 3, when Hinde took up the leather at the other end. Mulla sent his first and second balls to the boundary when 130 was signalled.

Mulla continued to hit freely all over the field and in a few minutes had raised the score to 140, his own compilation being fifty. Greig now came on instead of Hinde and Raja knocked up four in his original over. The scoring was so rapid, that in twenty minutes alone 53 was totalled, Mulla himself having stood at 68. Turner now came on again in place of Faviell, when boundaries were the order of the day, both Greig and Turner being hit in all directions till Raja was let off cheaply by Hinde at long-on when the latter stopped to catch. Middlemass relieved Turner of the leather and sent down a maiden, and Greig's next over had a similar result. At a quarter to 1 p. m. 190 was telegraphed, Mulla having contributed 87 up to this hour by dint of hard hitting. He scarcely ever met a ball without sweeping it to the boundary and the field had about as lively a time as they expected when Mulla had scored his century five minutes later and the score was raised to 200 which was received with a storm of applause.

The best efforts of the bowlers failed to have any effect upon him when, in sending a skyer off Hinde, who came on in place of Greig, he, however, helped the field, at long on, to a catch, but it was impossible for the field to take advantage of it with the sun in his face and a ditch at his feet. At 1 o'clock 220 was telegraphed.

When Turner relieved Greig and Tillard took the leather from Middlemass, 10 minutes later, Raja's total was 41 and Mulla's 117, the total being 236.

Powell now took the place of Middlemass and at this stage, Raja came to the end of his brilliant career for 43 he was run out when endeavouring to sneak a single off Powell, Hinde having been smart enough to throw the ball in ; (241—6—43).

Dubash filled the vacancy and was attacked by Turner without effect, but on accepting one from Greig in the next over, he hit to the boundary and at 1-30, when luncheon hour had arrived the score stood at 251 for 6 wickets, Mulla being still in for 124.

Play was resumed after lunch at 2-35 p. m. with Mulla 124 and Dubash 4 at the wickets.

Turner opened fire on Mulla who cut his second ball prettily for a single and Dubash did likewise with the third, when Hinde took charge of the leather. Next Dubash knocked up a boundary with a neat slip and Mulla hit four successive boundaries off Greig who took the leather from Turner. Boundaries continued to be earned in quick succession by Mulla, till Ross caught him off Hinde at cover point when he attempted to slog in that direction. Mulla accounted for no fewer than nineteen boundaries to his credit. His innings lasted for 2 hours 25 minutes and it was an exhibition of brilliant batting from beginning to end. [284-7-151.]

Pavri went in next to partner Dubash. He opened his career with extreme caution. Faviell relieved Greig at this juncture, and Pavri put him away very nicely for 3, and with a few singles the score reached 290. Pavri next hit Hinde to the boundary and knocked five off Greig's next over, when 300 went up after half an hour's play in the second decade and left the Presidency 108 behind. Turner now came on in place of Hinde and his opening delivery at Dubash might have cost Dubash his career, as the ball was thrown in to the bowler while Dubash was sneaking a single and was half way up to the wicket, but Turner turned over with it and Dubash arrived home safe. Dubash relieved the threatening monotony of the situation, putting Greig away for 3. Greig having taken Faviell's place with the leather. Greig's third ball brought Dubash to grief, having bowled him clean. [313-8-16].

Mistry then partnered Pavri and opened his career off Greig for a single, Pavri sent Greig's next ball flying to the boundary and treated Turner in like manner in the following over, in addition to taking in 3 off the same bowler. Greig's next over met with similar treatment from Pavri and at 3-40 p.m. 330 decorated the board. Pavri evidently decided to take his cue from Mulla, for he kept on hitting boundary after boundary till it was deemed expedient to change bowlers. Faviell came on again but every ball of his was hit by both Pavri and Mistri all over the ground : it was a second edition of what transpired in the earlier stages of the game when Mulla and Raja kept the field on springe. Greig came on again and Mistry drove his first and second ball to the boundary and, with a rapid succession of twos and threes by Pavri, 380 was signalled at 4 p.m. Ross took the next over from Hinde, when Mistry chanced to knock up 2. In Greig's next over Pavri shot his bolt, Tillard having caught him off Greig at cover corner, for a well played 57. [387-9-57].

Vacha now went in to partner Mistry but no sooner had he scored a single than Mistri finished his splendid career, having been caught by Powell off Greig for 38.

The Parsee innings closed at 4-10 p.m., for 389.

PRESIDENCY SECOND INNINGS.

The Presidency went in for their second innings at 4-15. Greig and Faviell going in to face the trundling of Mistry from the Council Hall end, while Warden had charge of the Gymkhana side. Singles and doubles were being notched by both the batsmen in the first few opening overs, 30 being telegraphed within ten minutes of play. Greig had the first boundary off Warden. Vatcha was put on the bowling relieving Mistry. The partnership between the two first batsmen was not, however, long, as Faviell lighted an easy one into Warden's hands after contributing 14. (48-1-14.) Rutter now partnered the Presidency Captain, but his life at the wicket was a short one having succumbed to one of Vatcha's off breaks. (49-2-0.) Powell filled the vacancy. Vacha sent down another of his deliveries which scattered Powell's wickets. (53-3-1), Ross followed, opening his innings with a double off Warden, Greig replying with the same. The latter player next sent Vatcha to the boundary, Ross notching a few more singles and a triplet. A change was made in the bowling Mistry taking charge of the leather from Vatcha, Ross securing a double off this bowler. Singles were now being piled on and after 90 was telegraphed, Ross was caught by Warden after scoring 17. (90-4-17) Hinde joined Greig and the latter secured a quartette off Mistry through an erratic throw in. Ross, who appeared to have settled down, failed to meet one sent down by Mistry which took his leg wicket. (95 5-0). Field joined the Presidency Skipper who reached his half century when Field was held by Warden. (99-6-0). The game will be continued to-morrow on the close of the day's play Greig was 50 not out.

The Following are the scores :—

PRESIDENCY.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Capt Greig, not out	92	not out	50
Mr Faviell, l-b-w b Mistry	0	c and b Warden	14
Capt Rutter b Mistry	8	b Vatcha	0
Mr Powell b Mistry	32	b Vatcha	0
Capt Ross, c Mulla b Mistry	25	c and b Warden	17
Capt Hinde b Warden	7	b K B Mistry	0
Major Field b Mistry	0	c Warden, b Mistry	0
Mr Tillard b Mistry	0	Did not bat	
Mr Turner b-b-w Warden	0		
Mr Middlemass b Mistry	0		
Mr Priestley b Warden	13		
Extras	17	Extras	18
Total	192	Total	99

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Mr Mistry	204	100	4	7
Mr Warden	121	38	4	3
Mr Dubash	36	15	0	0
Mr Vachha	42	22	1	0

PARSEES.

1st Innings.

Mr Chothia b Hinde	16
Mr Jimi Mody c and b Hinde	28
Mr Kapadia, run out	0
Mr Meherhomji (Capt), b Hinde	20
Mr Warden st Priestley, b Greig	2
Mr Mulla, c Ross, b Hinde	151
Mr Raja, run out	43
Mr Pavri, c Tillard, b Greig	57
Mr Dubash, b Greig	16
Mr K B Mistry, c Powell, b Greig	38
Mr Vacha, not out	1
Extras	17
Total	389

Fall of wickets.—1 for 37 ; 2 for 38 ; 3 for 82 ; 4 for 65 ; 5 for 86 ; 6 for 241 ; 7 for 284 ; 8 for 313 ; 9 for 387 ; 10 for 389.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Mr Turner	22	73	2	0
Mr Faviell	19	77	0	4
Mr Hinde	29	85	4	4
Capt Greig	204	90	3	1
Mr Middlemass	7	29	2	0
Mr Tillard	2	12	0	0
Mr Powell	2	3	0	0
Mr Ross	2	2	0	

POONA RACES.

HORSES LEFT IN FOR TO-DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 13.

The following are the horses left in with their weights for terms races for to-morrow's meeting :—

Aga Khan's Cup.—One and half miles. Ballark 9st, Boabdil 8st 13lbs, Trenton 8st 10lbs, Realm 8st 8lbs, The Master 8st 5lbs, Mount Done 8st 5lbs, Clear Artist 7st 10lbs, Cinder Bell, 7st 9lbs, Circuit 7st 8lbs, Prince Lyon, 7st 7lbs and Wandin 7st 1lb.

Wanowrie Plate.—Six furlongs.—Eed 9st 4lbs, Bay Middleton, 9st 4lbs, Dilerjung 8st 9lbs, Mumbra 8st 8lbs, Grey Falcon 8st 3lbs, Scimitar 8st 3lbs, Carovan 8st 2lbs, Maharaja 8st 2lbs, Elector 8st 1lb, Darby 8st, William Rufus 7st 11lbs, Squire 7st 10lbs, Mudlool 7st 10lbs, Young Gazelle 7st 8lbs, Saeed 7st 7lbs, Little Joker 7st 2lbs and Sir Jamal 7st 1lb.

The following is time and arrangement of races for to-morrow :

Poona Grand Annual—3-45 p.m.
Wanowri Plate—4-15.
Autumn Plate—4-45.
Aga Khan's Cup—5-15.
Bedouin Plate—5-45.
International Plate—6-15.

GOLF.

The Nasik Week.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, SEPTEMBER 12.

Besides the scores reported to you this morning in the second round for the Club Shield it may be mentioned that in yesterday's tie between Mr. Stuart Nicholson and Mr. Boyd the former won by 3 and 2 on the 25th green after a tie. And in the tie this morning for the same event between Mr. Stuart Nicholson and Mr. Maclean the latter was 1 up on the 27th green. This evening the semi-finals were played Mr. Osborne Marshall beat Mr. Roberts by 6 and 5. Colonel Barter beat Mr. Maclean 1 up.

The finals in the Handicap foursomes were played this afternoon between Messrs. Bush and Arnott and Messrs. H. Greaves and Ford when the latter were the winners by 4 and 3.

The Ladies' foursomes were began to-day Miss Beldam and Miss Jean Gordon beat Mrs. Meade and Mrs. Betham by 2 up.

Miss Evans Gordon and Miss Jean Gordon beat Mrs. Trail and Mrs. Marshall by 1 up.

Mrs. Griffiths and Mrs. Reed beat Miss Beldam and Miss Jean Gordon by 2 up.

On Wednesday evening at the Club House a very successful Concert was given attended by all the visitors and residents in the Station. At one end of the Badminton shed a pretty stage had been erected while the rest of the shed was taxed to its utmost to find room for the number present. Mrs. Turner's recitation and Miss Sheridan's beautiful singing were greatly appreciated ; while the banjo songs of Messrs. Turner and Betham ; Colonel Barter's "Little Tin Soldier ;" Mr. Muir's "Gauling" Song ; and the various other items of programme, were received with great applause. The concert was followed by a farce entitled "Borrowed Plumes" which revealed the possession of talent among Nasik performers little dreamt of before. The whole piece went without a hitch from beginning to end and the performers Mrs. Turner, Miss Sheridan, Messrs. Turner Williams and Shoubridge, are to be congratulated on the success of their performance.

NASIK, SEPTEMBER 13.

In the finals of the Ladies' foursomes to-day the two Misses Gordon beat Mrs. Reed and Mrs. Griffiths 2 and 1.

In the final for the Club Shield, Mr. Marshall beat Colonel Barter 4 and 3.

This also gives him the Gold Medal.

In the final for Captain's Cup, Mr. Blair was 1 up to Mr. Arnott.

There is a Bogey competition on this morning and the Allied Pairs this afternoon.

LATER.

This afternoon in the Allied Pairs competition Mr. Muir and Mrs. Manwring won with a nett score of 42.

To-morrow will be the President's Cup, the Putting Competition and the prize giving.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. "LIGURIA."

The following is a list of Passengers per s. s. "Liguria," sailing for Europe on the 15th instant.

To Aden.—Mr. J. Walsh.
To Suez.—Mr. Ridenour, Mr. Westcott.
To Port Said—Mr. E. W. Fern.
To Naples or Genoa—Rev. Fr. G. Armanasec, Rev. Fr. Andrew, Miss A. Benjamin, Mr. F. R. Bagley, Mr. G. O. Collins, Mr. J. C. Coyajee, Mr. A. A. Crawford, Mr. Dina Nath, Rev. and Mrs. Ebey, Rev. F. R. G. S. Freitas, Capt. C. Gravone, Mr. G. M. Harris, Mr. A. Kaluse, Rev. Fr. A. Kriekaart, Miss T. Kuhn, Mr. Macniool, Mr. J. Meli, Mr. G. A. Miller, Miss Miller, Miss Simson.
To New York—Mr. and Miss Mc. Cready, Miss Drake, Miss Z. Vance.
To Venice—Mr. G. Morez.

Mr. J. D. Dikshit reverts to the Bombay Judicial Service.

POONA OPEN POLO TOURNAMENT.

Semi-finals.

Jodpur vs. 13th Hussars.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 13.

The semi-final game in the above tournament was played this afternoon and resulted in a win for the Jodpur team by eight goals to love. Another great crowd turned out to witness to-day's proceedings and the pavilion was packed with the elite of Poona society, while the natives who appeared to follow the game in its various phases with acute interest lined the boundaries like flies and were more than a dozen thick in some places. The play of both the teams was of very superior order and was watched with a close interest throughout, and though the Hussars lost the day, and lost it badly too, their play was neither the less admired nor appreciated than that of their adversaries. Both played a fast game throughout and the win of Jodpur is decidedly due to their splendid mounts which helped them to completely outplay the Hussars very often. Colonel Westake and Officers of the 26th P. W. O. Light Cavalry were "At Home" in the pavilion which was tastefully decorated with lances and peuons of their regiment.

The weather, this afternoon was very enjoyable and amongst those present were their Highnesses of Idar and Porebunder as also the Heir-Apparent of Bhopal besides other Indian Princes. Details :

First Chukker.—The Hussars at once assumed the offensive and after a few minutes' tussle near the Jodhpur flags the latter worked the ball to the other end and Gumansingh had an easy goal. Jodhpur was now attacked. Then fast up and down play followed till the Maharaja put in a fine run, but his shot went wide. Another attack was soon made, but no score resulted, Score :—Jodhpur one goal to love.

Second Chukker—Resuming play near the Hussar goals and after three attempts to score having resulted into wide hits, Bayley took possession of the ball and made a splendid run to the opposite flags but failed to score. A series of fast up and down gallops now followed and another fine run by Marohant was also fruitless. Soon after off-side was given against Jodhpur, but nothing resulted and the chukker ended with the ball going out near the Hussar flags. There was no score in this chukker.

Third Chukker.—Another very fast round. After some determined play near the Hussar's posts Jodhpur territory was invaded in turn by Bayley by taking the ball there, but Jodhpur quickly brought it back and till the close of the bout hot war raged on the Hussar ground but no further advantage was allowed to be secured. No score also in this chukker.

Fourth Chukker.—Soon after the ball was in play Dhokalsingh had a shot at the Hussars' flags, but it went wide. Now a rush was made upon the opposite flag and a dangerous shot was cleverly warded off by Fatehsingh. Then Jodhpur retaliated and Dhokulsingh successfully sent the ball through the posts. From the throw in the Hussars made an attempt to invade Jodhpur territory but Dhokulsingh was again on the ball and putting in a magnificent run sent the ball through the Hussar flags by a series of splendid long shots amidst cheers. Again the Hussars were pressed, but no further score was gained.

Score :—Jodhpur 3 goals to love.

Fifth Chukker—Play centred for a while on the Hussars ground; then there was a fast up and down gallopings and soon after Dhokulsingh passed the ball to the Maharaja and the latter hit a goal. Fatehsingh now put in another splendid run but his shot went wide. Soon however, the Maharaja found an opening and he scored a second time. Play rested on the Hussars half of ground till the chukker closed with the ball going out wide, Score :—Jodhpur fine goals to love.

Sixth Chukker :—Soon after resumption of play Jodhpur attacked but were driven back and the invasion of Jodhpur territory followed and there the Maharaja had the handling of the ball and quickly passed it to Gumansingh who scored a major point. Returning with a fresh attack fatheshgh had a goal out of a scrimmage. Then Marchant put in a beautiful run on Jodhpur flags, but the Maharaja again brought the ball back and after an unsuccessful attempt to score by Dhokul Singh the ball was shortly sent through by Gumansingh, Jodhpur this won by eight goals to love.

Teams :—Jodhpur,—Fatehsingh, Thakur Khakulsingh Thakur Gumansingh and H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur (back).

13th Hussars :—Capt T. H. Marchaut Captain F. G. Bayler, Colonel E. A. Wigginy and Mr. C. C. Dangar (back).

Umpires :—Colonel Westake and Major Leslie.

Score :—

Jodhpur	8 Goals.
13th Hussars	Nil.

The Finals in the tournament will be played on Monday afternoon and the teams to fight out for the cup will be Jodhpur and the 34th Poona Horse.

AGA KHAN MOTOR TRIALS.

Arrangements for Monday.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 13.

The Aga Khan Motor Trials will take place on Monday and it is evidently intended by Aga Shah Rookh Shah, the Honorary Secretary, to make them a brilliant success. The cars will be weighed on Sunday at 12 noon in the G. I. P. Goodsyard and they well be parked for the night at Villoo and will start early on Monday morning for Satara. His Excellency the Governor has very kindly consented to preside at the distribution of prizes on Tuesday at 7 p.m. The following are the entrants :—

H. H. Nawab of Sachin's 6 H. P. De Dion.
H. H. Nawab F. Sachin's 8 H. P. De Dion.
Aga S. Shah's 16-20 H. P. Argyll.
Mr. P D. Pudumji's 8 H. P Oriout.
Mr. D. M. Peermahomed's 15 H. P. Darracq.
Mr. P. B. Petit's 35 H. P. Panhard.
Lieut Fisher, 13th Huss

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

[SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.]

LONDON, AUGUST 30.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

HOME.

Court.—The King is enjoying excellent health and good weather at Marienbad.—The Queen and Princess Victoria arrived at Christiania, on a visit to the King and Queen of Norway, on Sunday.—Princess Alexander of Teck gave birth to a son at Claremont on Saturday.

Colonial Office Reorganisation.—Mr Lucas will be at the head of the new Dominions Department. Mr. Just, joint Secretary to the late Imperial Conference, will assist him.

Drama.—At the Hicks Theatre on Tuesday, Mr. H.A. Jones's comedy "The Hypocrites" was produced.—Flander's Widow, a comedy by Sydney Valentine and M. E. Francis, has been produced at the Garrick.

Ecclesiastical.—Principal Garrod has been appointed to the late Canon MacColl's Canonry in Ripon Cathedral.

Elections.—The Hon. W. Guinness was returned to Parliament on Saturday at Bury St. Edmunds by a majority much larger than Captain Hervey's last year. —Rival Unionist candidates are in the field for West Down.

Ireland.—Six counties have been proclaimed as in a disturbed state requiring additional police.—At Longford Mr. J. F. Farrell, M. P., and 31 others have been arrested on a charge of riotous assembly in connexion with cattle-driving.—The Dublin Horse Show was opened on Tuesday.—The Belfast coal trade dispute is still unsettled.—Demonstrations were held on Sunday by London Socialists against the action of the Government in sending troops to Belfast during the riots.—The monument commemorating the gallantry of the Irish Brigade at Fontenoy in 1745 was unveiled there on Sunday by the Lord Mayor of Dublin.

Naval and Military.—The Temeraire, battleship, of the Dreadnought class, was launched on Saturday at Devonport. She is of 18,400 tons, with a speed of 21 knots.—The Agamemnon's trials have so far been very satisfactory.—Captain C. L. Ottley, R. N., succeeds Sir G. S. Clarke as Secretary of the Committee of Imperial Defence.—Brazil has ordered three new battleships and two cruisers from English builders.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords, the small Holdings Bill passed through Committee on the 22nd, and was read a third time on the 25th. On the 23rd the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill passed through Committee. The Irish Evicted Tenants Bill was again discussed, and some of their lordships' previous amendments, disagreed with by the Commons, were insisted on. On the 24th the Commons' amendments to the Qualification of Women (County and Borough Councils) Bill were agreed to. The English Small Holdings Bill was read a third time, without the provision that in default of action by the county council the Board of Agriculture shall act independently. On the 26th the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill was read a third time by 98 to 35. The Land Values (Scotland) Bill was rejected by 118 to 81. On the 27th the Evicted Tenants Bill and English Small Holdings Bill again came up, and in the main the Common's alterations were accepted. The Transvaal Loan Guarantee Bill was passed, after a protest from Lord Milner.—In the House of Commons on the 22nd the Prime Minister announced the dropping of the Scottish Small Landholders Bills owing to the action of the Lords. The Public Work-Loan Bill was read a second time, after an announcement by Mr. Churchill as to the Nigeria railway. On the 23rd the report of the Public Accounts Committee gave rise to a debate on naval and military questions. The Notification of Births Bill and other measures were read a third time. On the 25th some of the Lords' amendments to the Evicted Tenants Bill were struck out, but others were reluctantly agreed with. Most of their lordships' amendments to the English Small Holdings Bill were then disagreed with. This Bill again came down from the Lords amended on the 27th, and again the Commons refused full agreement. The House also restored to the London Cabs Bill the clause abolishing the privileged cab system at railway stations.—Parliament was prorogued on the 28th.

Political Speeches were made on Saturday by Mr. Asquith in Wiltshire, Haldane in Scotland, Mr. Birrell at Bristol, and Mr. Churchill near Manchester.—Mr. Churchill was entertained on the 23rd at a banquet in Manchester (before his departure for British East Africa and Uganda) by the British Cotton Growing Association.

Sporting.—The South African cricketers have inflicted single-innings defeats on Gloucestershire and South Wales. Notts have ended the cricket season without a single defeat, having beaten Lancashire last Friday. On Saturday Middlesex beat Sussex and Essex beat Derbyshire. Yorks drew with Kent and Surrey with Worcestershire. On Wednesday Yorkshire beat Sussex, Gloucestershire beat Hampshire, Leicestershire beat Essex, Lancashire beat Derbyshire, and Kent drew with Middlesex.—J. H. Taylor beat Massy, the open golf champion, at Skegness on Saturday. Harry Vardon came out first in a professional tournament last week, when Massy also competed.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The Legislative Assembly of Western Australia has condemned the new federal tariff by a large majority. Sir W. Lyne says that the preference in favour of Great Britain is 13 per cent., but Sir John Forrest denies this.

Newfoundland.—It is said that the British and American Governments are inclined to submit the fishery dispute to arbitration. The American fishermen have been advised to sail prepared to operate under the "modus vivendi" of last year.

South Africa.—The Transvaal Government is appointing a commission to inquire into the condition of the country's industries.—General Botha has promised to do his best to prevent the necessity of an exodus of the unemployed.—Speaking at Standerton on Saturday, he said he had set himself the task of inducing concord between the two races. He justified the new loan, and the presentation to the King of the Cullinan diamond. He was strongly convinced that Chinese labour was unnecessary.—Mr. Hertzog, in a speech at Jacobsdal, earnestly pleaded for harmonious relations between English and Dutch.—In Cape Colony, during the debate on the Budget, Colonel Harris opposed the diamond tax in the interests of De Beers. In Natal a loyal chief has been murdered.

THE UNITED STATES.

Finance.—The Secretary of the Treasury will make deposits for the next five weeks in the national banks of the principal cities relieve the financial stringency.

Labour.—A meat-drivers' strike has broken out in New York.—The Federation of Labour is being sued by the Association of Manufacturers for a systematic boycott of a stove company's wares.

New York Tractions Inquiry.—Our New York Correspondent anticipates that an inquiry into the affairs of the traction lines in New York may lead to disclosures worse than any yet made.

FOREIGN.

Congo State.—A Convention for the annexation of the State of Belgium is to be drawn up.

France.—The report of the Commission on the Iena disaster says there is administrative anarchy in the navy.

Germany.—The Emperor, replying to an address of welcome at Hanover, said he had thank Heaven and the sword of the trusty troops for the maintenance of peace.—The Empress has slipped and ruptured an artery in her left leg, necessitating complete rest for some time.—The French Ambassador ended a visit to Prince Bulow at Norderney on Sunday.—The International Socialist Conference has ended, after passing an extreme anti-Colonial resolution. Mr. Quelch, a British delegate, was expelled by the Wurtemberg Government last Friday for calling The Hague Conference a "thieves' supper."—The Catholic Congress opened at Wurzburg on Sunday. A Catholic Labour leader denounced Social Democracy as an invention of the Devil.

Japan.—It is said that the shooting of alleged Japanese seal poachers by American guards in the Pribyloff Islands was unprovoked, and that the Japanese had made no resistence.

Morocco.—The Sultan's troops were defeated last week by the Khmas tribesmen. It seems likely that the Crown will pass from the Sultan to his brother Mulai Hafid, who in a letter to the people of Mazagan, says he will grant satisfaction to the French for the murder of Dr. Manchamp and other grievances and he hopes to enter into good relations with all the Powers. —The European residents of Fez have left for the coast.—The British at Tangier have asked for a warship.—France and Spain have called on the Maghzen to take measures for the organization of the new police in the ports.

Persia.—Teheran telegrams state that a Persian General and other officers have been killed by the Turks after being taken prisoners. Many women and children have been slaughtered and property worth 4,00,000 taken or destroyed. The Turkish troops are levying Customs duties in the occupied districts, and more troops are coming.

Russia.—The Anglo-Russian negotiations are making rapid progress. In some quarters it is believed that concessions made to Russia will be criticised by India in Parliament.—The Russian and Japanese Governments are raising their Legations at Tokio and St. Petersburg to the rank of Embassies.—The "temporary" exceptional laws have been re-enacted for the 27th time.—A bomb outrage is reported at Kherson.—The Governor of a prison in St. Petersburg was assassinated on Monday in the street.

Obituary.—Lord Dunmore; Sir T. S. Dyke; Judge Mulholland; Colonel C. A. Gorham; Lieutenant-Colonel T. Fitzroy; Major T. L. Roberts; Captain G. T. Key, R. N.; Mr. H. B. Coleridge.—*Times*.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

The Hague Conference,

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

The Hague, Aug. 23.—The Examining Committe on compulsory arbitration met this morning under the presidency of M. Bourgeois. The object of to-day's sitting was to define the position of the Powers regarding the principle of the establishment of cases of compulsory arbitration. There were several lists setting forth a large number of cases notably the Portuguese list and the recent British list. A vote was taken upon each case mentioned. The results of the vote showed that many cases appeared to the majority suitable for incorporation in a Convention for compulsory arbitration.

The *Times* correspondent says that there was a great deal of complication in the voting, the delegations being constantly found in different combinations, and it seems doubtful whether the result of the voting will provide any tangible basis for the construction of a general arbitration convention with an enumeration of special subjects.

Aug. 29 (Ieuter).—The United States delegation to the Peace Conference, which abstained from voting upon the list of cases for compulsory arbitration at the last sitting of the Examining Committee which is considering this question because it had not sufficient instructions, is to present to the same committee at the sitting which is at present being held a new proposal containing a list of cases for compulsory arbitration, to serve as a basis for further discussion. This is regarded as a proof that the question is making rapid progress.

At this afternoon's sitting of the Examining Committee on Compulsory Arbitration, M. Bourgeois presiding, General Horace Porter, the United States delegate, stated that he had received fresh instructions permitting him to introduce a proposal, in favour of compulsory arbitration. He then read the proposal, which contained, in addition to the two general clauses adopting the principal of compulsion which were adopted at the last sitting, a list of cases for compulsory arbitration similar to the British and Portuguese lists of proposals. The committee decided to have this proposal and all others regarding compulsory arbitition printed for distribution in the form of a general table to be drawn up forthwith.

The first Austrian delegate, M. Mercy de Kapos-Mere, had previously read a proposal which will also figure in the table. The Austrian compromise proposal consists of a resolution to the effect that the Conference recognises the applicability of the principle of compulsory arbitration to certain international treaties or parts of treaties, but as technical matters are chiefly concerned, and the Conference has neither knowledge of the technical details nor the time necessary to go into this matter, the Conference desires to leave the special consideration of the technical preliminaries to the various Governments, which would communicate result to one another within a period of about one year, through the Government of the Netherlands, in order to be able to reach definite stipulations on that basis.

The Hague, August 28 (*Times*).—The difficulties with regard to any enumeration of the subjects which all the Powers would agree to submit to obligatory arbitration still continue. Progress towards unanimity has been so far achieved that all the delegations, with the possible exception of Roumania, are agreed that there exist conventions and subjects with reference to which every Power might well agree to dispense with safeguard contained in the general reservation of questions affecting "vital interests and honour." But only few Powers are agreed on a common list, while some Power, particularly Germany, are not prepared to accept or to formulate any list whatever.

A PERMANENT COURT.

Berlin, Aug. 23 (Reuter).—The "Tageblatt" publishes a long telegram dated yesterday, from the Hague, commenting on the discussions concerning the establishment of a Supreme Prize Court, in the course of which it says:—

"With regard to the Permanent Court of Arbitration proposed by the United States, the distribution of the seventeen judgeships presents great difficulties, as in no such firm and well defined criteria as in that of the Supreme Prize Court, especially with regard to the population basis which cannot be definitive. In the joint proposal submitted on this subject to the Drafting Committee by the representatives of the United States, Germany, and Great Britain, no definite proposal with regard to the distribution of the judges was put forward for the time being. Only Mr. Scott, the American delegate, submitted to the Committee a plan of distribution which he expressly described as a suggestion merely intended to serve as a basis for negotiations. There is not the least cause for irritation over assumed slights such as seems to have manifested itself in the case of one or two South American States."

MOROCCO.

Aug. 24.—It was semi-officially denied in Paris yesterday that any differences have arisen between the French and Spanish Governments with regard to the projected expedition into the interior of Morocco. No such expedition has ever been suggested. Further reinforcements for Morocco are being prepared at Bizerta and Susa.

The Standard publishes the following:—We understand that the British Government has received an important communication from Raisuli, in which he undertakes to release Kaid Sir Harry Maclean immediately, upon the sole condition that his own life and the lives of his family shall be spared. There is no suggestion of ransom or any other condition, and it is evident that Raisuli is only too anxious to extricate himself from the predicament in which his amazing stroke of kidnapping Kaid Maclean has placed him. It is doubtful at the moment whether it will be considered advisable to agree to Raisuli's now modest conditions or whether the demand for Kaid Maclean unconditional release will be reiterated.

It is reported at Tangier, and confirmed from native sources, that the Government troops near Alcazar have been defeated by the Khmas tribe. This is regarded as involving serious complications, particularly regarding Sir Harry Maclean's relese. The authorities at Tangier, according to *Reuter*, take a very pessimistic view of the situation.

THE PROCLAMATION OF MULAI HAFID.

Tangier, Aug. 25 (*Times*).—Official confirmation of the proclamation at Marakesh of Mulai Hafid as Sultan was received here yesterday and caused a great stir among the native officials, who, in spite of all evidence, had refused till then to believe the report. It appear, that none of the formalities ordained by Mahomedan law was neglected. A meeting of the Ulema and the notables was called, and the Sultan was judged guilty of maladministration and his dethronement was declared legal and necessary owing to the imminent danger in which he had placed the cause of Islam, in Morocco. The notables then declared Mulai Hafid his successor, and took the oath of allegiance, signing a formal document to that effect. A large gathering of tribesmen then proclaimed the new Sultan, and his name was read in prayers in the mosques in place of that of Mulai Abdul Aziz. After this Mulai Hafid nominated his Viziers and Court, which include some of the most powerful men in Southern Morocco. The next few days were spent in writing letters and issuing orders to all the tribes, who are commanded to collect at Marakesh at the beginning of the next moorish, month—that is, in about a fortnight's time.

Mulai Hafid is reported to have written to his brother the actual Sultan, commanding him to abandon the throne, which, in the opinion of the native officials here, he will probably be obliged to do.

Much sympathy is felt with Mulai Abdul Aziz, whose fault has been only weakness and confidence in his Viziers, who have brought him to these depths of bitterness. It is not believed that Mulai Hafid desires to kill or injure him, as he always been fond of his brother, and, if Mulai Abdul Aziz will resign the throne, it is believed that Mulai Hafid will make him a sufficient allowance to guarantee the enjoyment of his private property and let him leave the country in peace.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN NEGOTIATIONS.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 25 "Times."—The Anglo-Russian negotiations have made rapid strides within the last few days, thanks to the fact that M. Isvolsky, since the conclusion of the treaties with Japan, has been able to devote all his time to Sir Arthur Nicolson, with whom conferences are held almost daily. The closing stages of the negotiations are necessarily arduous, since they call for a careful review of the points already settled in principle. In the present instance the manifest desire on both sides to conclude an agreement which will leave absolutely no room for ambiguity, that fruitful source of misunderstandings, has rendered their labours, if anything, more arduous, but the result it may be asserted, will as regards the clearness of the official French, text, leave nothing to be desired.

As regards the provisions of the impending agreement, which, it is an open secret, deals with the mutual relations of the two Powers in Central Asia, there is an impression in well-informed circles that the concessions made to Russia will evoke much criticism among Indian statesmen, but to this objection negotiators might promptly reply, were Parliament sitting at the time, that the concessions are an honest price for insurance against invasion. On the Russian side attacks against the agreement have already begun, attacks which cannot, however, be styled criticism. Thus, the *Novoe Veremya*, which not long ago professed conversion to an Anglo-Russion *entente* as the best method of preserving Russia from the pernicious designs of Germany, now makes the remarkable discovery that the real object of the meeting between King Edward and the Emperor William was to arrange for a diversion of German enterprise from the Persian Gulf to the Russian sphere of influence in Northern Persia.

RUSSIA.

The "Standard" at St. Petersburg wrote last Friday:—

"Prisoner Vassilieff," called a judge in this city a few days ago, glancing hastily at the papers about the Press offences of "The Workman." When he looked up two men stood before him.

"Which is Vassilieff?" he asked.

"I," answered the tall blond.

"I," responded the little, bandy-legged brunet.

"Which is Peter Vassilievich Vassilieff?"

"I," answered both together.

One of them had passed two months in gaol merely for happening to have the same name as the accused. The police had arrested both and made no further inquiries.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 26.—Col. Ivanoff, the governor of the political prison at Viborg, was assassinated in St. Petersburg this morning, while walking in the street. The assassin has been arrested.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 27 Reuter.—The newspaper statement that Russia, by a special secret agreement, as made Japan further concessions, not provided by previous treaties, in Northern Manchuria, and has in particular agreed to the inclusion of the Sungari Valley in Japan's sphere of influence is semi-officially declared here to be devoid of all foundation.

BRIDGE DISASTER.

Drowned by Rising Tide.

London, August, 30.

The southern portion of the cantilever railway bridge being built over the St. Lawrence at Quebec collapsed on Thursday evening. The loss of life is estimated at 84. While a train was crossing the southern half with material for the centre span, intended to be the longest in the world, a pier gave way, carrying 800ft. of the iron superstructure and ninety-two men with it.

The loss falls upon the Phœnix Company, of Pennsylvania, the contractors.

Ottawa, August, 30.

At the time of the catastrophe it is estimated that ninety-two men were working on the bridge. Of these eight have been rescued alive being picked up immediately after the disaster. Of the other eighty-four a great many have already been recovered dead, and it is feared that the rest have been either drowned or crushed by the falling girders.

The bodies recovered thus far are so crushed and mangled as to be scarcely recognisable. Only one man was rescued alive from the bridge, and he was so dreadfully injured that he died a few minutes later.

The horror of the situation last night was increased by the fact that a number of men were pinned in the wreckage near the shore. Their groans and shrieks could be plainly heard by the anxious crowds who were waiting at the water's edge, but nothing could be done to rescue them or relieve their suffering in the slightest degree. On search was possible by the feeble light of a lantern and the sufferers could not even be located. Nothing whatever could be done but to leave them so, their fate.

The awaful comleteness of the catastrophe seems to have paralysed the sensibilities of everyone near the place. There is scarcely a family in the vicinity that has not been bereaved, while in some cases five or six men in one single family have been killed. From almost every house in the neighburing villages are heard the lamentations of the women.

PREMIER DISTRESSED.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier, who represents, Quebec in the House of Commons, is almost broken up by the tragedy. A rigid investigation of the cause of the disaster will be held by the Dominion Government without delay. The loss, which must run into several million dollars, will fall on the Phœnix Bridge Company Pennsylvania, which had the contract for the superstructure,

The Government engineers express the opinion that the disaster was caused by overloading the projecting cantilever span with building material, steel and other heavy weight, before the rivets were all in. The structure was built on such immense lines that if did not seem possible that it could break down.

Mr Ulric Barthe, secretary of the Phœnix Company, and a party of friends had a remarkable escape. Mr. Barthe, who was one of the first to start the idea of building the bridge, had driven out to show the works to his friends from Montreal. They had scarcely left the structure before the crash came, and before they had reached the edge of the river the whole structure was lying in ruins.

Earl Grey, the Governor-General, this afternoon sent a message of sympathy to the people of Quebec. The navigation of the St. Lawrence is not interrupted the chanel being free of debris.

Latest advices give the number of dead and missing as 61. During the early part of this evening the cries of the workmen buried under the wreckage could still be heard, but before anything could be done the tide came up and drowned them. One of the workmen who was on the traveller extending 175ft. above the bridge came down with it to the water, 350ft. below. He sustained only slight injuries.

Among the visitors to the bridge just before the disaster was Mr. R. L. Borden, the Conservative leader.

Quebec, Friday August. 30.

The disaster occurred at twenty-three minutes to six p. m. just as the employes were preparing to leave for the day. It is regarded as certain that the collapse was caused by the overloading of a construction train carrying materials to the shore span. Four officials of the Phœnix Company are amoung the missing.

FATAL CAVALRY CHARGE.

The following statement as to a cavalry charge in which one man was killed and about twenty others were injured on Weathercock Hill during the manœuvres in the neighbourhood of Marlborough on August 24 has been issued by General Sir J. D. French from the Headquarter Camp at Ramsbury Park:—

"At 10 a.m. both forces had resumed the positions reached by them when the signal 'Stand fast' was given on the 23rd. The 'Red' cavalry commander at once moved off from Peaks Down, along the road to Marlborough with the double object of intervening between the 'Blue' cavalry and Swindon and of interrupting communication with that place on all sides. He also hoped that his threat on this strategically important town might have the effect of drawing the 'Blue' force away from its tactically advantageous position on White Horse Hill and so give him a more favourable opportunity of attacking it on arrival at the cross roads south-east of Fox Hill Stud Farm. The Red commander wheeled the head of his column to the right along the Icknield Way, and halted near Point 776 to await developments. He was eventually ordered by the Director to make the Blue cavalry his objective and to regard Swindon as being of secondary importance. He thereupon decided to retrace his steps to Peaks Down from there follow the best concealed route towards Fognam Down and then turn north and advance on Blue. The Blue force remained stationary for some considerable time on White Horse Hill, patrols having meanwhile reported Red's march to Icknield Way. At noon the Blue commander decided to advance his force to Knighton Down and Weathercock Hill, and this move was commenced about half an hour after Red began to move from Icknield Way towards Fognam Down. In this manner the two forces reached their new positions at practically the same moment, neither side being aware of the change made by the other until the two commanders unexpectedly found each other a few hundred yards apart on Weathercock Hill. Both commanders immediately commenced preparations for the attack, but neither time nor distance was sufficient to admit of the proper dispositions being completed, and the consequence was that the attack which ensued on Park Farm Down took the form more or less of a disconnected charge in echelon of squadrons. What the result of the fight would have been is a matter that only actual war could decide."

The coroner's inquest into the death of Private Henry Lewis, 21st Lancers, was held at Ramsbury Camp. Shoeing-smith Morgan, who was riding immediately behind Lewis, said the Maxim gun detachment of the 21st Lancers was galloping up Weathercock Hill, cheering as they rode. Coming to the top they turned sharp to the right, and a squadron of Guards appeared on their left not more than twenty or thirty yards awry. They were also galloping and cheering. There was no time for them to get out of the way; the Guards were right on top of them, and in an instant there was a clash of opposing cavalry, horses and men being inextricably mixed up. Several men were unhorsed, including Lewis, who was picked up unconscious. Lewis died from concussion of the brain. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

Floriline.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant fragrance which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline" being compounded in parts of Honey and rarest herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. "Floriline" Depot 19 Farringdon Road, London, England.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

OPIUM SHOPS IN CHINA.

In the House of Lords on Saturday, Aug. 24. The Bishop of Southwark asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he could give any information as to the intentions of his Majesty's Government with regard to opium shops in the foreign quarters of towns in other parts of which these shops had been closed by the Chinese Government, and whether he could make any statement as to the instructions to be given to the British representative at the approaching international conference on the matter.

Lord Fitzmaurice: His Majesty's Minister at Pekin has been instructed that it is desirable that the municipal councils of all British concessions and settlements in China should be moved to close any opium shops or dens that may exist in them, subject to the proviso that effective measures have been previously taken by the Chinese authorities to close establishments of this nature outside the concessions. We have not yet heard that China has given any formal assent to the proposal of the United States Government for inquiry by a conference or commission of the Powers chiefly interested, though we have expressed our readiness to take part in it. No British representative has in consequence yet been appointed, and the question of what instructions should be given to him has not yet been considered. His Majesty's Government are in entire sympathy with the wish of the Chinese Government to diminish as much as possible the consumption of opium in China, and in order to give practical effect to this sympathy they have, after consulting the Government of India, assumed the Chinese Government that:—(1) they accept in principal the proposal that the import of Indian opium into China shall be diminished by one-tenth annually, *pari passu*, with an equal decrease in the production of the native drug up to the year 1910, and they will continue to reduce at the same rate the export in 1911 and subsequent years, on proof that China has carried out its share of the arrangement; (2) they have no objection to a Chinese official being stationed at Calcutta, provided that he has no powers of interference; (3) they are prepared to assent to such enhancement of the Customs and likin duty on foreign opium as will make its taxation in China equivalent to the taxation actually levied on native opium, differences in relative value and quality being taken into consideration Steps have been taken to reduce the area under poppy in Bengal, which in the five years preceding 1905-1907 averaged 615,000 acres, and in 1907-1908 is not to exceed 562,000 acres. In 1907 the number of chests of Bengal opium fixed for sale was originally 4,490 a month. This has now been reduced to 4,060 a month, while for 1908 it has been fixed at 3,903 a month. Further reductions will be made in succeeding years if the proposed arrangement with the Chinese Government becomes operative.

COUNCIL OF INDIA BILL.

On Monday, August 26 this Bill was, on the motion of Lord Ripon, read the third time and passed.

INDIAN DECENTRALISATION.

In the House of Commons on Monday, Aug. 26 Sir C. Dilke asked the Secretary of State for India whether he was in a position to give the names of the members of the Royal Commission in Indian Decentralisation.

Mr. Morley: The commission is composed as follows:—Chairman, Sir H. W. Primrose, K. C. B., C.S.I., I.S.O., (chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue): members; Sir F.S. P. Lely, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. (lately chief commissioner of the Central Provinces), Sir. S W. Edgerley, K.C.V.O., C.I.E. (member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay), Mr. R. C. Dutt, C. I. E. (Indian Civil Service, retired), Mr. W. S. Meyer, C.I.E. (secretary to the Government of India, Military Finance Branch), Mr. W. L. Hichens (lately Colonial Treasurer of the Transvaal).

UNREST IN INDIA.

Mr. Macksrness asked the Secretary of State for India whether he was in a position to make any statement to the House as to the condition of affairs in the Punjab, and as to when it would be possible for the Government of India to allow the persons who had been deported to Mandalay to return to their homes.

Mr. Morley: the most recent report marks a gradual but distinct improvement in the Punjab, judging from the surface. If this improvement continues somewhat longer, and when we have good reason to belive that the two persons referred to in the question are not likely to renew the course of mischievous action that brought them within reach of the law of 1818 for the security of the British dominions from internal commotion, then the time will have come for releasing them from the operation of that law. Nobody will be better pleased at the early arrival of that result than his Majesty's Government.

RAILWAY EXPENDITURE.

On Tuesday, August, 27. Mr. Rees asked that the Secretary of State for India: How many waggons and engines have been ordered out of the 800,000, taken for that purpose from the gold currency the reserve, and how many the East Indian Railway have bought out of the one and a-half million pound raised by that company in debentures.

Mr. Morley: The decision to appropriate portion of the profits on the coinage of silver to the provision of rolling stock for railways enabled the Secretary of State to order, in addition to what had previously been ordered 1,450 open coal waggons and 4,242 covered waggons, but no engines at a cost of 930,600. In regard to the East Indian and Railway Company, no further sum was available for the purchase of rolling stock in consequence of the recent issue of debenture stock. The amount obtained by the issue is taken in reduction of the company's overdrafts, the total advanced to the company by the Secretary of State amounting to a considerably larger sum.

PLAGUE.

Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the deaths from plagne in the last eight years, amounting to 5,000,000 in all, work out to an average of 2,135 per 1,000 per year; and, if so, whether the constant and greater mortality from malaria will also be referred to a commission of exports, should such be appointed.

Mr. Morley: As I explained in my answer to a question of the honourable member on Aug. 20, any such calculation of a ratio of plague deaths to the total population of India may be misleading, and is not necessarily a true index of the prevalence of plague in comparison with other diseases. The Government of India are aware of the great annual mortality from malarial complaints, and have recently undertaken an inquiry into the etiology of fevers of that class prevalent in the Bengal Dooars. Plague and malaria present different problems, which must be investigated separately.

OPENING UP TEA AND RUBBER DISTRICTS IN CEYLON.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of state for the Colonies: Whether the sanction will be accorded at an early date for the Mannar Railway and the two local lines considered necessary for opening up tea and rubber districts in Ceylon.

Mr. Churchill: The first step, of course, is the surveying of these lines, and this has been put in hand. The Secretary of State will, of course reserve his final decision in each case until the results of the surveys are before him.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE OF SOUTHERN INDIA.

Wednesday, Aug. 28. Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will codsider, When occasion arises, the property of obtaining representation upon the Indian Committee of the Imperial Institute of Southern India and of the Madras Presidency, as well as of Bengal and Bombay.

Mr. Morley: The arrangements for the administration of the Imperial Institute have been under revision. Under the new scheme, final approval of which will not be long delayed, the Indian Committee will cease to exist.

MILITARY OFFICERS' PENSIONS.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, having been asked by Mr. Sneaton whether he is aware that retired officers of the British service employed on civil duty are muloted in ten per cent, of their salaries on account of their pensions, while retired officers of the Indian Army, employed on exactly the same kind of duty, suffer no deduction from their salaries on account of their pensions; and that the retired officers of the British service have smaller pensions than the retired officers of the Indian Army; and whether he will consider the justice of abolishing this discrimination, and permit the retired British officers to draw their full pay while performing civil duties, and, if necessary, amend the Superannuation Act and Regulations of 1907 to meet the case, says—The Gentleman is misled; but, as I explained in reply to a question by my hon. friend on Aug. 22, though for administrative reasons the deduction is made from the civil salary, it is intended to be equivalent to the suppensions of so much of the retired pay as may be deemed to be compensation for loss of employment. There is no intention of paying for the civil duties, as such, less than whatever may be the recognised rate of remuneration for those duties. Accordingly, where the retired pay is not a charge against the British Exchequer, there is no deduction from the civil salary. Whether, in such circumstances a reduction in the rate of retired pay should be made by the authority which bears the charge for the retired pay, is a matter for consideration by that authority; and, on that point, so far as it affects the Indian Army, I must refer my hon. friend to the Secretary of State for India. As I stated on Aug. 22 I see no sufficient reason for the amending the Superannuation Act, 1887, and the rules made thereunder.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

PARLIAMENT was prorogued on August 28, nominally until November 16, but actually until some time in January next.

Both Houses met at noon, and shortly after that hour the Commons attended at the Bar of the House of Lords to hear the reading of the King's Speech and to witness the giving of the Royal Assent to a number of Bills.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

The Lord Chancellor said:—My Lords and Gentlemen,—We are commanded to deliver to you his Majesty's Speech in his Majesty's own words. His Lordship then read the Speech as follows:—

My Lords, and Gentlemen,—The recent visit of the King and Queen of Denmark, who are closely related to Me, gave great pleasure to the Queen and Myself, and cannot fail to improve the friendly relations existing between the two countries.

I was much gratified at receiving the visit of his Imperial Highness Prince Fushimi, who had been sent on a special Mission by My Ally, the Emperor of Japan, to convey His Majesty's thanks for the Order of the Garter, bestowed upon him during the Mission of My nephew, Prince Arthur of Connaught, to Japan in 1906.

My relations with foreign Powers continue to be friendly.

My Government, animated by the desire to contribute in every possible way to the maintenance of peace, have concluded an Agreement with the Spanish Government for the preservation of their respective interests in that part of the Mediterranean and Atlantic with which both countries are concerned. The terms of this agreement have been already laid before you. In response to an invitation from the Russian Government, I appointed Delegates to take part in the International Conference now sitting at the Hague. I trust that its deliberations may result in the conclusion of Agreements that will tend to mitigate the evils of war secure the peace of the world.

In the great Dependency of India, certain passing difficulties have not discouraged My Government in framing plans for improving the machinery of administration. These plans have been laid before you, and practical steps have already been taken for securing the presence and advice of Indian Members in the Council of India.

The meeting of the Prime Ministers and other leading Statesmen of My Dominions beyond the Seas with the Representatives of the Imperial Government was a source of deep satisfaction to Me, and I note with gratification the arrangement for future meetings at fixed intervals, under the title of "Imperial Conferences," for the free discussion of question of common concern.

The grant of full self-government to the people of the Orange River Colony has been completed, and will, I trust, conduce to their welfare and contentment.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—I thank you for the liberality with which you have made provision for the needs of the public service and for the reduction of national indebtedness.

My Lords and Gentlemen, I have recently reviewed the newly constituted Home Fleet, and was profoundly impressed by the efficient condition and admirable appearance of My ships, and the fine bearing and discipline of the officers and men of all ranks.

Attention has been directed to the problem of the reorganisation of the Forces of the Crown. The broad principles for the reorganisation of the Regular Forces at home into six great divisions have been successfully put into operation. The reorganisation of the Auxiliary Forces into a Home or Second Line Army has been provided for in the Territorial and Reserved Forces Act, which has received My assent. In this Act provision has further been made for filling up serious gaps in the Regular or Field Army of the First Line.

An important measure has received My sanction for facilitating the acquisition of Small Holdings and Allotments in England and Wales, which will afford opportunities of advancement to the rural population, and will, I hope, act some check on migration to the towns.

I trust that the establishment of a Court of Criminal Appeal will confirm still further the confidence of the public in the administration of justice.

I have also given My assent to a measure for the amendment of the existing law relating to Patents and Designs, with a view especially to restraining the abuse of monopolies and to strengthening the provisions in regard to the revocation of British patents which are worked abroad, but which are not adequately worked in this country.

A Bill has also been passed into law for the amendment of the Companies Acts, which, by affording fuller information concerning public companies and by other provisions, will secure a greater degree of protection to creditors, shareholders, and the public generally.

I have also sanctioned an Act which will secure certain administrative improvements in public education, and introduce a system of medical inspection of school children.

I have given My assent to a measure for the purpose of accelerating the process of providing farms for evicted tenants in Ireland.

I have assented to a measure for codifying and in several important particulars altering and improving the whole procedure of the Sheriffs' Courts in Scotland.

Important measures affecting the public health have been passed in law providing among other things for the more efficient protection of the community against injurious food-stuffs whether imported or home produced and for the better notification of births.

A grievance of long standing is removed by the passing of the Act for legalising Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister.

Further measures have been passed for enabling women to serve on Local Bodies in England and Scotland for giving My Courts a discretionary power to place offenders under the care of probation officers instead of committing them to prison for the better regulation of the hours and conditions of labour of the women and girls employed in laundries for protecting the interests of the producers and consumers of butter for amending the Vaccination Laws in England and Scotland and for regulating Whale Fisheries Scotland.

I thank you for the zeal which you have devoted to your arduous labours and pray that the blessing of Almight God may attend their results.

GREAT WYRLEY.

Sir a Conan Doyle and the Police.

London, Aug. 30.

No arrest has yet been made in connection with the latest cattle-maiming out-rages at Great Wyrley. Sir Arthur Conan-Doyle made an important statement at Hindhead this evening to a press representative.

"I was amazed," he said, "when I saw that the Home Office had not communicated the result of my investigations in the Edalji case to the Staffordshire police. I was almost angry about the matter, and immediately took steps to rectify such an extraordinary lapse of an obvious duty on the part of the Home Office. At ten o'clock I telegraphed to Captain Anson, the Chief Constable of Staffordshire, stating that I was writing to him on the subject later in the day. This done, I sat down and wrote from memory and the private documents. I happened to have with me a summary of my investigations.

"In this letter I outlined my theories of the various crimes based upon investigations pursued by me in the locality where the outrages were committed. I said I was convinced from a most careful examination of the facts that the old crimes were committed by a certain individual. As in duty bound, I gave the name of the man and the place where he was living. I gave his reasons for committing the crimes. I described the weapon with which those crimes were committed, and I gave him (Captain Anson) handwriting specimens to compare was the anonymous letters.

"There were other vital facts in my letter which they could not possibly have had previously in their possession without coming to the conclusion that Edalji was an innocent man. I have sent the instrument used by the criminal and I pointed out to Captain Anson that the incisions found on the slaughtered animals could only be made with an instrument of a similar kind. These the matter rests for the present.

"Let Captain Anson take his time, let him weigh this new, but unimportant evidence, let him follow up all the clues that I have laid before him, then a great wrong must of a certainty be righted by the conviction of the criminal. Justice may come late, but come it shall."

AIRSHIP FOR THE BRITISH ARMY.

A Military Correspondent writing under date Aldershot, Friday, August 30, to "Daily Mail" says:—Unless something unforeseen occurs within the next fortnight this camp will see the first of the British fleet of military airships floating over it. For two years the work of building a military airship has been in progress, both Colonel [illegible] Capper, R. E., having been engaged on the task. The latter is now in command of the aerial section, but Colonel Templar is still consulted, and frequently visits the establishment.

Progress was very slow till recently, when the great development of Continental airships gave an impetus to English designers. Since then the work has proceeded rapidly. The new airship will probably be found approximate to the type of the French La Patrie, a sausage-shaped balloon made of the best material and heavily lacquered. It carries a light framework of steel and bamboo. The envelope is of great lifting power, and is nearly 80ft. in length, by 30ft. in diameter.

Both planes and fan propellers are used in the direction and propulsion of the airship and the models tried have in a remarkable degree answered their helm, a structure similar to that on the Patrie.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, AUGUST 30.

THE DEATH OF THE GODS.

Thousands of people in this country to whom the music of Joachim brought a message of joy and inspiration must regret that the great master, dead, lies not in the London which honoured his genius, but in Berlin. He would have lain in rare company at the Abbey, in Musicians' Aisle. There "lyes Henry Purcell, Esq."—how snobbish a great man's epitaph may eventually seem—"who has left this life and gone to that blessed place where only his harmony can be exceeded." There, too, is Croft represented by a bust and quaint inscription: "He emigrated to the Heavenly Choir with that Concert of Angels for which he was better fitted, adding his Hallelujah." But greatest of all the great masters of melody resting in the Abbey is Handel.

THE UNRESTING DEAD.

Carl Weber lived his last triumph here, and died rejoicing with the sound of London's acclamations in his ears. As the guest of Sir Geoge Smart, he came to England for the production of 'Oberon,' the crowning achievement of his life—and killed himself in two months by overtaxing his waning vitality. For eighteen years his body lay in the churchyard of St. Mary's, Moofields. Then his worshippers came and carried him in solemn splendour to Dresden. Bellini died and was buried in Paris, but within recent times his body has been transferred to his native Sicily. Joachim lies beside his beloved wife. Did they bury Bellini beside the woman for whom he broke his heart? When he was poor and of no account, he loved the beautiful daughter of a Judge of his native place. The father would not listen to his suit. Bellini consecrated his life to his art, and then, when Europe was ringing with the young man's fame, the obdurate parent relented. But Bellini's pride forbade the banns, and in her sorrow the girl who loved him died, and in dying extinguished a light in his life which was never rekindled. Was it by her side, one wonders, that they laid him down to rest in Sicily?

A TRAGEDY.

There is not a music-lover who would not gladly walk barefooted across Europe could he at the end of his pilgrimage find the tomb of Mozart, and lay a tribute on it. But until the grave gives up its dead that last secret will never be known. The most wonderful of all musical geniuses went to his pauper's grave in St. Marx Churchyard, Vienna, without a friend to breathe a blessing over his poor bones. And no man knows the place of his burying. Two savages, the assistant grave-digger and his mendicant mother, received the hearse and its burden. Two paupers had been buried that day, and the pair were in ill-humour; tips had been few, and slush and sleet made the way to the graveside horrible. "Whom have you got there?" asked the dame. "A bandmaster," said the driver. "Umph, no money there, then; musicians are a poor lot," quoth she. He agreed, adding, "I'm devilish thirsty, too—not a kreutzer of drink-money have I had." They dumped the coffin down, and shovelled in the earth, and when, twenty-four hours later, friends came to seek the grave, none could point out the place.

THE PARTING GIFT.

There is an irresistible appeal to the imagination in the thought of Joachim laid to rest by the side of the good woman who helped to ennoble his life. Those of us who are most ardent advocates of the cremation cease for the moment, quite illogically, no doubt, to find satisfaction in the through of the newer paincple. This is a case where comwon sense may be denied right of speech. Who would have dared ro suggest the cremation of Rossetti's wife with his immorial poems enshrined in her coffin And who could have submitted to the furance the body of Wagner, sanctified as it was by his wife's last act of renunciation? When the body was placed in the coffin she cut off the beautiful hair which he had so admired, and, as her final tribute of love and worship of his genius, placed it for a pillow beneath the head in which such miracles of melody had had birth.

UNFORGIVEN.

In strikinga contrast to the peaceful death and burial of Joachim were the death and burial of that still greater master, Paganini. With the last flicker of strength he stretched forth his hand once more to grasp the instrument with which he had thrilled all Europe as with a wizard's wand. He clutched the strings, but touch and strength had gone, and he lay down and died in despair. He died unrepentant and unconfessed, in a Catholic land and an unforgiving bishop would not permit his poor remains to rest in hallowed ground. For months the body lay in a room in a public hospital, deserted because the superstitious averred that the dead hand still wrung weird music from the violin. For four years more the coffin was above ground at Villa Franca. At last, after paying a king's ransom, his son got permission to bury the dead maestro in the village church near what had been his favourite residence, the Villa Gajona, with dearly bought prayers and rites for a price, but unwept, unhonoured, and unsung.

JEWELLER AND DETECTIVE.

There exists a watch by which a certain person has long been accustomed to order his comings-in and goings-out. Latterly that watch has betrayed him, and knowing its age and hard life, he reconciled himself to the idea that its dissolution was at hand. Of course, the surmise was all wrong; the watch is going again, with all its pristine regularity, and is working out the sum of time between the beginning of this column and the moment at which it must be popped into the post. Naturally, between the threatened doom of the chronometer and its rehabilitation the jeweller has been at work. "Beyond repair, I suppose?" it was suggested to him. "How long is it since the watch was cleaned?" he asked. "Oh, a couple of years." He screwed a glass into his eye, peeped into an inner case, then summoned a man from the back of the shop. "Tell me when this watch was last overhauled, please." The man presently returned, saying, "Seven years this month." How were they able to fix the date of so insignificant a job, done so long before, one among so many?

DEFEATING THE CHEAT.

Most people would be very indignant if they knew that the watch-repairer scratched his symbols upon the case of their gold chronometers. But he does. The naked eye will scarcely make out the hieroglyphics but in microscopic writing, done with the finest of graver's steel points, there is the entry of every visit made by the watch to its physician. Between the previous treatment of this watch and its presentation the other day over ten thousands watches had been adjusted by the same firm, but the record of the writer's timepiece was found at once. The jeweller always had to make his mark. Formerly he pasted a label on the inside of the case, and, though not all suspected it, there was upon it the date of sale or treatment Some people did find out the secret, hence the disappearance of the label. The reputable watch-maker guarantees a watch for a certain number of years, and he guarantees the repaired watch for a year. The wily ones were able now and again to alter the date upon the label. They cannot alter the mark engraved in the gold.

TRADE MARKS.

So long as a stolen watch does not go into the meltingpot for its value as gold, the thief is always in danger of detection. There is a sure mark upon it. One firm may sell a thousand watches, each bearing its name and address, which therefore have no distinctive value as an aid to identification. But inscribed upon the case are a number and an initial. The number relates to the folio in the firm's book recording when, to whom, and by whom the sale was effected; or for whom and by whom repairs were done. Just as neat and clever is the system of marking plate and jewellery. A ring bears its number and initial engraven on the inner side. Apparently the only thing which cannot be thus marked is a chain. And that if the need arose, could be engraved by one of the geniuses who can inscribe the Lord's Prayer and Ten commandments upon a threepenny-piece. No wonder that our detectives are able to make smart captures of jewellery thieves!

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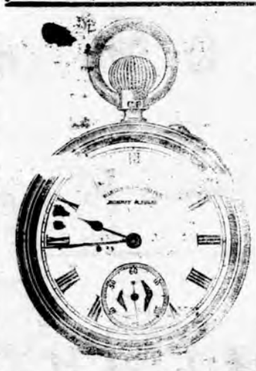

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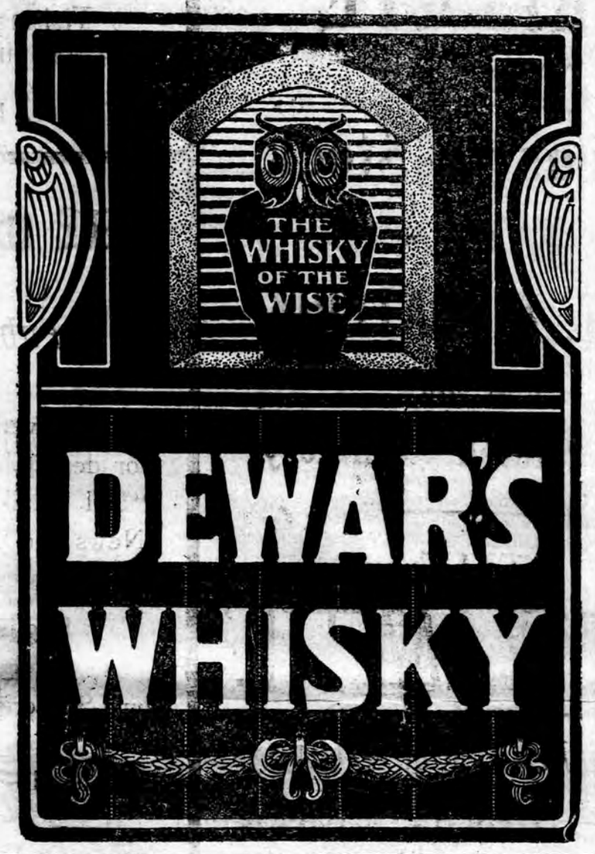

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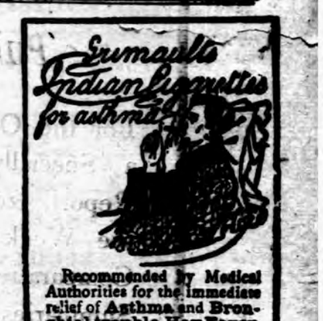

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